THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,399—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th July	EGYPT	8020	INDIA	8020
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8020
12th "	PERSIA	8000		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	GARDENIA	8000		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	EGYPT	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	KOREA	11000
20th "	ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.s.	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Glasgow	5529	...	...	31 July.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	21 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5591	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6974	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3930	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7093	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5311	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	15 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7090	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—Above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1041	489	805
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above cited include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	3rd Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	4th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Lahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pandua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3331 tons, to sail on or about 1st August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

RATES — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5.95	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5443	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Soberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuyer	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Cobol	28th Jan 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application,
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 (half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 43,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
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NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
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No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

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150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6/ PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

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150° 150°

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

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by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

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CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

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Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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TIFFIN &
DINNER.

SELECTED BILL-OF-FARE DAILY.

☞ ENGLISH SIDE DISHES—A SPECIALITY

☞ ☞ BEST WINES AND SPIRITS

☞ ☞ ☞ SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

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ON MONTHLY TERMS.

CONTRACTS FOR EVENING PARTIES, DINNERS, ETC.,

UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

PEARSE & CO., Established 1872. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Telephone, No. 1037. PEARSE & CO., By Appointment, to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Ooorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

NOTICE.
No. 4751.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract for the period ending 31st March, 1912, of about 2,500 tons of WELSH UNSCREENED STEAM COAL at Rangoon, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1911, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this Contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

F. DOBSON,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR AND RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) ..Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A special fast Express Goods Service will run daily for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales; Servants Wants, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Office furniture, Empty Dealwood boxes, Silk-woven Photographs, Old Tom, Gin, and Guider in Cases.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, as Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta and Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Robinson Morrison and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Mahalaxmi Street, Wari Bunder, the office furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, book-shelf, two iron safes empty dealwood cases, teakwood steaming, 2 bundles damask cloth, large stock of silk woven photographs, 3 cases gin and 7 cases cyder, etc., and the goods are on view.

Cash will be required as the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs.

Several school desks with benches, writing desks with seats, belonging to a School.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Heptulla Esoffaly and others, insolvents, office table, chairs, iron safe, copying press, cupboards, clock, bench, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second hand victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab quiet, in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at top floor, Rosswell House, Apollo Bander, opposite the Green Mansion, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board and dumb-waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich engravings, oil-paintings, one rosewood iron frame cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding screen, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, ornaments, card table, reclining sofas, Canton chairs, carved furniture, large screen, marble clock, dressing and wash-stand tables, jail made cane chairs, beaded door curtains, one lot of books, filter, carpets, rugs, ice box, meat safes, copper and aluminium utensils, plants, etc., etc., the property of J. Bennett Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Chawpati House," Chawpati, behind the Wilson College, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich ornaments, oil painting and engravings, new pattern cabinets, rich carpets, writing table, revolving and reclining chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc, etc. The property of Mrs. Mungavin and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on MONDAY, 31st July, at 2-30 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, top floor above S. Ditmar's Show Room, valuable and neat mahogany and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, nearly new ebonized cottage piano, American writing desk single and double mirror door almyrahs, writing table, easy, low and Canton chairs, iron bedstead, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb-waitar hat-stand, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, oil paintings, table ornaments, glass crockery and plateware, etc., the property of Miss Evans and others.

The above is on view.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 1st August.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., next to Messrs. King and Co., by order of a Cabinet Maker, the entire stock-in-trade of his show room, such as seasoned teak and blackwood high class polished household and office furniture, consisting of single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass and panel book-cases, writing tables with drawers, dumb-waiter, book-shelf, safe, English folding chairs, blackwood Canton chairs, meat safe, clothes basket, teapoys, square piano, travelling folding cup-board and bedstead, etc.

Also the property of another Hindu Gentleman, such as tapestry and leather lined hall back sofas by Connor and Gerard, jewellery show case and work table, writing table, plate glass harmonium case with book case, revolving music stand large, cupboard in two pieces, iron bedsteads, tile topped teapoys, American letter box, Milner's safe on stand, Linoleum and Persian carpets, babagarry, Columbia graphophone with plates, marble pillars, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1911.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hammam Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Ripon Road near Byculla, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co, Auctioneers, will by order of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hasanalli Mulla Hakimji under the power of sale given to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of January, 1908, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot.

All the properties will be sold in one lot.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road near Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 169, New No. 13681, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 3558 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward Nos. 3846 (2), 3846 (3), 3846 (4), 3846 (5), 3846 (6), 3846 (7), 3846 (8), 3846 (9), 3846 (10), and Street Nos. 23A, 33AA, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, and 331 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Rusoolji Dawoodbhoy partly by the property of Karimji Alibhoy Barodawalla partly by the property of Taher Mahomed Lalan Mahomed partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Issa, partly by the property of Essaji Sulamanji Chherwala and partly by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Ismailji Ibrahimji Nagree and partly by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Museri on or towards the East by Ripon Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,378 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 135-136, New No. A-13631 and 13632, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 1 A-3562, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3833 (3), Street No. 20B, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by a public passage leading from Ripon Road, towards the West on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nagree, and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Museri.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,492 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 211-211, New No. B-13734 and 13735, and Old Survey Nos. 251-252, and New Survey Nos. 1 B-3564, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (3), Street No. 10B, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by a public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road to towards the West, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Abdool Waned Museri, and on or towards the West by the property fourthly hereinafter described.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,582 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 211-211, New Nos. A-13734, 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251-252 and New Survey No. 1A-3564 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (3) Street No. 10A and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by the Public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road towards the West, on or towards the East by the property thirdly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West partly by the property of Tajuhoy Noorbhoy and partly by the property of Ladha Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 29th July, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

Building Street Nos. 9-11; case Nos. 379 Chinch Bunder Cross Road.

Building Street No. 587-591 : 593-597 case No. 386: 387 Jakeria Musjid Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under Instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above-named place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—July 6, at Southport, the wife of Archibald Bayley, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, India, of a son.

DALKEITH—July 8, at Dalkeith House, Dalkeith, the Countess of Dalkeith, of a son.

KEMBLE—July 3, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major W E Kemble, R A, of a son.

ANGELO—July 7, at Florence, Italy, the wife of Major-Gen F W P Angelo, of a daughter.

INKSON—July 7, at West Kent Nursing Institution, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major Inkson, V C, Royal Army Medical Corps, Bangalore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—HOARE—July 6, at St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, Reginald Graham, Captain 2nd Queen's Regt, son of William Clarke, of the Rookery, Roehampton, to Dorothy Mary, daughter of Henry Seymour Hoare, Knoyle House, Salisbury.

GAYE—WILSON—July 5, at St Michael's, Minehead, Arthur Stretton Gaye, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and of the Board of Education, to Dulcibella Chester, daughter of Col W B Wilson, late Indian Army, of Higher Hopcott, Minehead.

DEATHS.

BAUMGARTNER—July 6, at Island Hall, Godmanchester, Helen Baumgartner, widow of the late General R J Baumgartner, C B, aged 76.

BROWNRIGG—July 8, at Ghaslbad, Lieut-Col George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, aged 50.

MEARS—July 4, at Huggins, Hall, Cranbrook, Kent, Capt Arthur Mears, late Madras Staff Corps.

TRACEY—July 4, at Skalbo Lodge, Exmouth, Marion Elizabeth, wife of Brevet Col Arthur Tracey, late Royal Art.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

SYMONDS—July 12, at Simla, the wife of W H B Symonds, of a daughter.

COLLINS—July 15, at Baklok, to Capt and Mrs Collins, 4th Gorkha Rifles, of a son.

DEATH.

OUSELEY—July 1, at 10, Inverness-terrace, Calcutta, Mary Jane Ouseley, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Walker Jasper Ouseley, H. M. Bengal Army.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 14m. Sunsets 7h. 16m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, "The Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon." Twice nightly 7 and 8-30 p.m.

Maxim : "It's as well to be honest as wise."—Old Proverb.

POLICE OFFICER'S DEATH.—The name of the young officer of the District Police, who died at St. George's Hospital on Wednesday, was John Alexander Hoyes, and not "Hoyels" as printed in our yesterday's issue. He was 24 years of age, and was an Assistant Superintendent at Kaira.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st August. Parcel, mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.—An ordinary meeting of the above union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, on the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow (B.T.), when Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver a lecture on "What we should do to promote the cause of Scientific Education in India." Prof. V. N. Hate, B.Sc., will preside.

Y. M. M. A.—The 17th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday, the 30th instant at 10-40 a.m., (S.T.), in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Nazim will deliver a lecture on poet "Ghalib" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Dalpatram Wanmalidas, residing on the first floor of a house at Frere Road, has reported the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 900 from his trunks during his absence from home on Thursday.—A Parsee named Khurshedji Behramji, residing on the ground floor of a house in Khetwadi 10th Lane, reports the theft of ornaments and clothing of the value of Rs. 248.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, th Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yes terday, touching the death of a mechanic named Sebastian M. Martin, aged 27. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was employed in the Colaba Land and Mill Company's mill at Colaba, was shortening the end of a fish bar to fit it in its place in the boiler, against a grindstone, on Thursday afternoon, when the bar caught between wheel and the reservoir in which the wheel worked, and jumping off it struck the deceased. He was removed to hospital where he subsequently died, the death being due to concussion of the brain. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.B.&C.I.Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-30 p. m., this evening :—

March ..... Brabant
Overture ..... Flotte Barsche
Valse ..... The Merry Widow
Selection ..... Melodies from Meyerbeer's Operas
Duett for Cornets I would that my love Mendelssohn
Selection ..... The Yeomen of the Guard
Two-Step ..... Dreams of Ragtime
Steenebrugen
Suppe
Lehar
Godfray
Sullivan
Tharban

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 26.

The want of rain is generally felt and though the monsoon burst about two months ago the rainfall up to now is only 7 inches, making it highly problematical that the ordinary average of 32 inches will be reached in the next two months. To the poor, the prospect is extremely gloomy, as the grain-dealers are already raising the prices.

It is understood that when H. H. the Nizam goes to Delhi to be present at the Coronation Durbar the suite will include Prince Oosman Ali Khan, the Heir Apparent; Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister; Nawab Nizam Zar Jung, Military Minister; Nawab Salar Jung, the head of the Salar Jung family; Nawab Mohiuddin Khan Bahadur, the head of the Asman Jah family; and Nawab Walliuddin Khan Bahadur, younger son of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra, in the absence of his elder brother, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, who is in Europe. What is now commen ed upon in this category is the fact that while the representatives of two of the three Paigahs are included in the list, the third and the most prominent is omitted, I mean Nawab Mahomed Luthfuddin Khan Bahadur, the head of the Khurshed Jah family, who is the Premier Noble of the State. That list has yet to be confirmed by His Highness and, possibly, when it goes up the omission will be rectified.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER.

Interest in "Indian Industries" and "Power" is more than maintained by no power than seven special illustrated articles on divine topics in the July issue. Perhaps the most noteworthy is a contribution dealing with the agricultural position in India. Other articles deserving of notice are "The Electric Drive as affected by Incorrect Motor Sizes" and Single Phase Traction in London."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The rainfall on the west-coast remains unchanged. Nearly General falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and Central India east, but in north-east India only local rain has fallen and in Burma the rainfall decreased considerable.

Victoria Point reports four inches, Tavoy, one ; Ranchi, three ; Akola, one ; Jubbulpore, one and a half ; Raipur, Pachmarhi and Cocanada, two ; Mangalore, one.

Forecast :—further rain in the Central Provinces and Central India ; possible extension into the western half of the United Provinces, some increase in the interior of Peninsula.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. mail steamer Persia, Captain W. H. Haughton which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden reports having encountered a strong monsoon from 13-40 degree N. 49-50 degree E. to 18-0 degree N. 69-0 degree E. but no rain.

The steamer Adamsturm, Captain A. Hasenbeir, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Aden experienced from Aden a strong monsoon and heavy sea to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espia. Byculla nade Fort Colaba.			
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	25·12	24·75	24·92	23·53
Friday, 28th July.....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	25·12	24·75	24·92	23·53
Same date last year	32·67	28·61	28·61	27·63

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, July 27.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·08	In. cts. 21·85	In. cts. 52·76	In cts. 31·08

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 22nd July, 1911 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	23 53	Viramgami	2 45
Panjoo.....	23 65	Dabhoe	11 27
Vaituana	32 50	Sevalia	6 57
Palghur	25 23	Godhra	4 32
Gholwad	15 9	Patri	4 70
Daman.....	22 30	Limkhera	6 19
Bulsar	17 35	Dohad	6 89
Nausari	12 76	Amargarh	12 26
Surat	8 44	Rutlam	7 95
Kim	9 81	Nagda	9 36
Broach.....	8 59	Rajpardi	13 72
Baroda.....	11 59	Bardoli	15 0
Mahmadabad	12 69	Nandasdbar	5 28
Ahmedabad	8 63	Nardana.....	6 88

During the Week ending 22nd July, 1911.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Alot.....	6 49	Gangapur	3 44
Pachpahar	8 80	Hindaun	3 47
Kotah	4 34	Bayana	5 61
Indargarh	2 57	Bharatpur	0 98½

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Normal since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	91·3	83·6	...	0·00
Jask	92·6	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th).....	92·3	87·1	...	0·00
Muttan.....	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	107·9	83·4	...	3·23
Lahore	108·4	85·7	...	5·24
Sirsa.....	107·8	85·0	...	2·20
Ambala	102·5	83·9	...	6·37
Delhi	105·0	89·3	...	9·35
Agra.....	107·5	82·5	...	1·43
Mainpuri.....	105·8	86·1	...	3·54
Jhansi	103·0	83·5	...	3·94
Cawnpore	98·7	82·4	...	2·02
Allahabad	98·3	80·0	0·01	4·22
Jagdalpur.....	109·1	80·3	...	0·05
Sarnath	89·0	79·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	99·4	83·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	104·7	79·5	...	7·43
Kotah	100·0	79·1	...	4·54
Bundi.....	95·0	75·0	...	1·16
Deesa	87·3	73·2	...	0·79
Veraval	83·6	78·3	...	3·93
Rajkot.....	100·6	75·0	...	2·32
Bhavnagar Para.....	97·6	78·5	...	3·63
Surat	91·4	78·6	...	8·04
Ahmedabad.....	93·3	77·2	...	6·73
Deesa	102·3	78·4	...	7·95
Neemuch.....	96·9	75·7	...	9·24
Indore	93·1	74·0	...	7·11
Jubbulpore	95·8	74·3	1·67	15·92
Sangor	94·2	74·6	0·14	16·17
Hoshangabad	95·1	74·9	0·32	11·43
Khandwa	98·7	79·6	...	5·38
Akola	98·2	75·6	0·90	10·75
Amraoti	95·8	78·8	...	9·18
Nagpur.....	95·6	72·8	0·58	20·05
Chanda	91·5	75·5	0·40	18·29
Raipur.....	89·7	73·1	2·20	20·92
Bombay	86·3	79·4	...	23·53
Ratnagiri.....	83·3	74·9	0·23	42·29
Mormugao	80·0	76·2	0·09	49·69
Karwar	79·3	74·5	0·65	54·03
Malegaon.....	97·4	72·6	...	13·86
Ahmednagar	93·1	69·5	...	12·29
Poona	90·5	71·8	...	6·80
Sholapur	96·3	73·9	...	8·11
Bijapur	91·7	70·2	...	7·29
Belgaum	79·8	67·6	...	19·71
Aurangabad.....	94·2	71·2	0·06	11·68
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·2	73·7	0·07	11·56
Hyderabad	94·8	75·7	0·12	7·37
Mangalore	80·3	69·8	1·24	61·86
Calicut.....	84·3	75·1	0·06	61·81
Cochin	84·7	73·7	0·54	52·38
Colombo	87·5	77·0	...	8·52
Masulipatam	97·8	80·2	0·21	8·09
Bellary	97·0	75·3	...	1·10
Cuddapah	101·2	73·6	...	5·65
Madras.....	103·5	82·0	0·03	1·59
Bangalore	85·3	66·3	...	7·60
Coimbatore	88·9	70·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	100·6	78·3	...	1·31
Nagapatam	110 0	78·6	...	2·56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th July, was 29·822 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 6 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north and south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is higher than usual, the excess during the day ranging from 8° to 16° F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect except on the Kathiawar Coast. Day temperature is normal at Dwarka and Veraval and in excess at other stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Sangor has had 0·14", Jubbulpore 1·67", Hoshangabad 0·32", Akola 0·90", Nagpur 0·58", Rai 2.20" and Chanda 0·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal in the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Ratnagiri has had 0·23", Mormugao 0·69" and Karwar 0·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect, Maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The noteworty feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rainfall in the Central Provinces, Rain has also slightly increased on the West Coast of the Peninsula and is now nearly general to the south of Ratnagiri, A few showers have fallen in the south Hyderabad and the adjacent districts on the north Madras Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and a few dust-storms in Rajputana and the east Punjab.

P. & O. Steamer Mail Report.—S.S. Persia, which left Aden on the afternoon of 23rd instant, experienced up to longitude 52° E. moderate south-westerly wind, southerly sea and swell with occasionally cloudy skies ; till longitude 62° E. strong south-westerly wind, moderate or high sea and swell ; at longitude 63° E, west-south-westerly moderate gale, high sea, with fine weather ; till longitude 71° E. south-westerly to westerly wind, fresh weakening to moderate, overcast sky, south-westerly sea and swell ; thence to arrival in port this morning westerly to north-westerly gentle wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies. There were passing rain squalls near Bombay. Winds are practically unchanged in strength in the Arabian Sea.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

7th Sunday after Trinity.—30th July.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 am Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C. Hymns, 7, 175, 556, 189 ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E Hymns—232, 282, 28 ; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5 15 p m ; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m ; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev. E. E. Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 Evensong.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy : Rev. C. T. D. Mason. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a. m., Parade Service; 5-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, at 8 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; Matins daily 8-30 a. m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a. m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith—8 30 a. m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher for the day Rev J H Robinson of the C.M.S.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy : Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany ; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the St Peter's Schools.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8-45 a m Holy Communion ; 5-15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—There will be no service on Sunday the 23rd July.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion : 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter. —Clergy ; Rev, Father Moore ; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English ; 7-35 a.m. Marathi ; 9 a.m. Gujerathi ; 4 p.m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy : Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-80 a m, Masses ; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers : 6 a m, 7 a m, 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m, 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m, and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar : Rev Fr N X Gomes, 7 and 9 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m Evening Service; 7 and 4 30 a m Masses on week days.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vic

LITTLE TOURS ROUND PARIS.

A Town that does not Grow.

Paris has one characteristic which is not often suspected by the casual visitor from abroad. It does not grow. Hemmed in by a parapet and ditch, still known as fortifications, but long ago obsolete, so far as military protection is concerned, it simply congests. There is no "Greater Paris." From the social and economic point of view says a writer in the "Daily Mail," this is abnormal and regrettable, but in other respects it has advantages. Were it let loose, the city would probably proceed to follow the example of London and devour acres of country every year, Nobody would like to think of Paris as a place that could inspire tales of mean streets. One of these days, perhaps. Paris will want to be great and up to date like Berlin, and then the lake at Enghien will become like unto the Serpentine, and six-storey blocks of flats will stand at the gates of the park at Saint-Cloud. But why anticipate such horrors? Paris is surrounded by places which are still pretty and corporatively unspoiled; and without seeing them, the visitor can no more form a good general estimate of the first city in France than he could view London without Hampstead Heath, Kew Gardens and the Crystal Palace.

THE ROAD TO VERSAILLES.

Except in the west, where Nature has planted hills, the landscape round Paris is not very interesting, but Saint-Cloud makes up for the rest. A delightful trip on a fine day is to take the steamer from the Pont Royal down the Seine to Bellevue, climb part of the way up the hillside in the cable car, and walk, still upwards, through the park belonging to the Observatory at Meudon and the wood to the pretty village of Chaville, and then on by the tramway to Versailles or back towards Paris. Another way of going to Versailles is to remain on the steamboat (instead of landing at Bellevue) until reaching Saint-Cloud. walk uphill past the church, were Gounod was organist during the last few years of his life, and take the train on to Versailles. Clearly these counsels are not up to date. Hustlers can easily get to Versailles from Paris in half an hour by automobile, but it is cheaper to lose time than to lose impressions on which one may dwell with pleasure for many years.

Of courre no one should miss Versailles, but it has one disadvantage. It is too large, too full of pictures and history and associations to be assimilated in the morning and afternoon, which is all it gets from the vast majority of tourists. The only sensible way to set about Versailles is to stay there for a week, to take the palace by instalments, to muse in the garden of the Trianon, and to let the atmosphere of the place penetrate one's being. There are many worse places than Versailles for halting awhile. It is a fine old town with broad avenues, quiet corners and an aspect of dignity. If it were in England, it would be constantly overrun by trippers, but France has not yet contracted excursion-train habit, and, except on Sundays and holidays, the streets, palace and park are left to the wandering Englishman, American and German.

WHERE JAMES II. DIED.

In the north-western suburban district the regulation excursion is to Saint-Germain, a name which occurs almost as often as Versailles in French history. Every schoolboy remembers how Anne of Austria retired to Saint-German with the youthful Louis XIV. and his brother Gaston of Orleans and Cardinal Mazarin when the Frondeurs became dangerous, and how James II. ended his life here, a pensioner of the Roi Soleil. King James is buried in the church, an otherwise uninteresting building, and the chateau, a stately pile which seems to be in constant need of patching up, is disappointing inside. A museum of geological specimens is a poor substitute for the rooms that sheltered Louis XIV. and Mazarin. An hour is quite enough for sight-seeing in the town, and,after lunch and feasting one's eyes on the view over the valley towards Paris, one should take a carriage or motor-car and explore the forests of Saint-Germain and Marly, not omitting such delightful spots as Louveciennes, where Mme. Dubarry lived after the death of Louis XV, and Marnes-la-Coquette, which looks exactly like a stage village. One might profitably spend days in exploring the well-wooded and hilly country behind Saint-Cloud and Sevres (not forgetting the unique museum of procelain at the latter place), wherein are Ville d'Avray and the lakes that Corot loved to paint, with his house embowered in trees hard by; Les Jardies, the villa where Gambetta died from a revolver bullet; Meudon, celebrated in the past as Rabelais' cure of souls and in the present as the birthplace of military aeronautics; and Montretout, from whose heights the Germans repelled the last desperate sortie of the besieged forces before the iron ring closed round them.

Fontainebleau is perhaps too far from Paris to be legitimately included in the surroundings of the capital, but it ought not to be missed. The palace with its marvellously decorated rooms, and its souvenirs of Francis I., Henri IV. and Napoleon, the great beauty of its gardens and the magnificent forest in which it is placed, entitle it to be considered as one of the most interesting of show places; and the famous villages of Barbizon and Moriotte, on the borders of the forest, add to the attraction. It labours, however, under the same disadvantage as Versailles: there is too much to see in a day, and those who are no longer in the first flush of youth and enthusiams are apt to find it rather fatiguing unless of course they can pitch their tent within reach of it for a few days.

CATHEDRAL AND CASINO.

There is another place, equally pleasant and full of interest to which the above objection does not apply—Chantilly. It is only twenty-five miles from Paris, and has an excellent train service. The park, designed, like that of Versailles by Le Notre can be explored without undue fatigue the palace is a marvel of architecture and the art treasures it contains are so compactly arranged that the ensemble is not too overwhelming There is something much more human about the family miniatures, pictures, and miscelleneous works of art which the Duc d'Aumale, heir of the last Prince de Conde, spent fifty years in collecting than in the magnificence of the royal palaces. Should the journey from Paris be made by motor-car one could take in Saint-Dais for the sake of its cathedral Enghien (which refuses to be a mere suburb of Paris and keeps up a big casino of its own, and the beautiful forest of Montmorencey. Beyond Chantilly are Compiegne and its royal palace a miniature Versailles the magnificent modern castle of Pierrefonde and, only a little further afield as motors go, the noble ruin of Coucy-le-Chateau.

There could be no better proof of the attractiveness of the recognised resorts in the neighbourhood of Paris than is supplied by some of the clever men in the hotel industry. They have shown their sense of the business value of these places. A few years ago the reservoirs at Versailles and the Pavillon Bleu at Saint-Cloud were the only notable exceptions to the rule that one had to go a long way out of Paris to find a hotel-de-luxe, but now we have also such first-rate establishments as the Paillard Palace at Bellevue, the Trianon Palace and the Noailles at Versailles, the Pavillon Louis XIV, at Saint-German, and the Royal at Maisons-Laffitte; while further afield are the Grand Conde at Chantilly, the Savoy and the Francois Premier at Fontainebleau, all within easy reach of Paris by motor-car. When they have all provided open spaces whereon aero-taxis can land passengers, they can fairly be described as prepared for anything.

HOME HEAT WAVE.

Too Hot at 80°.

We are experiencing in London, wrote a correspondent to the "Daily Mail" recently, our little heat wave just now, and are doing our best to grumble at it. It is the characteristic British habit of trying always to find the other point of view that explains our curious attitude towards the vagaries of our climate. We try to make a grievance of its good points and we pretend to be as proud as peacocks of its bad ones. We boast of our fogs, and when we get a spell of perfectly delightful summer sunshine we pull long faces and simulate discontent at the intolerable heat. With the thermometer approaching eighty, we talk as though the mercury were boiling over the top of its glass tube. But, all the same those of us who are able to do so are flying from the heat of town to revel in the delights of the heat-trap of the Henley Valley.

A NEW YORK REMINISCENCE.

They have a heat wave in New York, and people are dying by scores in the streets. I recall a July heat wave in New York. For a long time I preserved a souvenir of it in the form of a chronic nasal catarrh. One sweltering evening, unable to endure any longer the oppressive airlessness of the house, I went out into the streets to vary the suffering by movement and, unable to find relief there, I plunged into a fan-cooled placed of amusement. It was crowded. The idea of the artificial breeze created by the electric fans had appealed to hundreds of other people suffering from the fatigue of the hot pavements and the stewing, motionless, moisture-laden atmosphere outside. In spite of the illusion of the artificial breeze, the heat of the crowded room was intense. We boiled like eggs. I could feel the albumen in my system coagulating in the caloric effort. Next morning, after a sleepless night, I had a violent influenza cold which most obstinately resisted ordinary treatment and lingered for months in the form of catarrh.

One afternoon I saw an elderly working man, sitting on the steps of one of the brown stone houses alongside the Woldorf-Astoria Hotel, suddenly collapse. He was carried away dead. Deaths from heat during a heat wave in New York are probably not so numerous as they are said to be. The statistics of fatal heat seizures are swollen by the inclusion of fatalities from other causes, but this exaggeration of the consequences is only an imperfect endeavour to find terms in which to express the indescribable intensity of human suffering.

In London, on the hottest day, the gratuitous distribution of ice in the poor quarters would seem a piece of freak philanthropy; but in New York at the present moment the free ice supply is the most practical and valuable of benevolences. In the crowded tenement streets of the immigrant quarters "down town" whole families may be seen camping out at nights. In the better class neighbourhoods you may see, from the passing Elevated trains, people panting at the open windows of their tenement rooms for a breath of the breeze that comes with sunset They are fortunate whose houses face south, because it is from the tay southward that the evening breeze blows when there is one.

NO EVENING COOLNESS.

But it is part of the definition of a real New York heat wave that the bay shall produce no sunset breeze. It is then that the insupportable heat is intensified by an overpowering humidity that paralyses the efforts of muscle and will. The fierce power of the sun in the daytime is tolerable or avoidable, but when evening comes the moisture that has been sucked up from the surrounding waters into the clear, bright air descends upon the city and prevents the escape, by radiation of the stored heat-rays which the sun-baked rock of Manahttan Island is giving forth. So it is in what should be the cool of the evening that the heat is most terrific. It cannot be avoided or mitigated under the blanket of heated moisture. To shed clothing is ineffective. Cooling drinks bring no comfort. All who have energy sufficient and means and opportunity escape from the stewing city. To move quickly through the still air brings a certain sense of relief. The boats running down the bay, the trolley-cars speeding across Bridge to Brighton Beach and Coney Island are crowded. It is down there, facing the broad Atlantic, that the evening breeze, if there be any is to be found. Coney Island is represented as an expression of the joyousness of the summer life of New York. It may be that to a certain extent, but it is an expression also of the impossibility of hot-weather life in the city. It is a hideous place of crowds, noises, and perspiring after striving after a self-illusion of enjoyment. Its justification is that it is a little less torrid than the city. It is mere fever heat as compared with boiling point.

"PEEK-A-BOO" BLOUSES.

If July brought London the New York heat wave, London would have to provide itself with a Coney Island. Fortunately we have to suffer neither. Another wild effort to mitigate the summer sufferings is what is known as the "peek-a-boo" blouse. It is not a becoming style of garment, and New York ladies wear it not from lack of reserve, but for the same reason that self-respecting merchants, bankers, and stockbrokers sit in their offices with their coats, waistcoats and collars removed.

There are places hotter than New York during a heat wave, but not even New Orleans feels so hot. Once in Cuba in July 1, pursued on foot a pony that had run away up a steep hill. Once in the Bahamas on a midsummer afternoon, I made the mistake of sharing a bottle of beer with another hot and thirsty Englishman. On each of these occasions I realised that there are degrees of heat beyond previous conception but these were exceptional and accidental circumstances. But a New York heat wave has qualities of its own which all the resources of civilisation are powerless to modify. There is no mitigating siesta institution. There, in the blazing afternoons, all the New Yorkers whose circumstances enable them to take a siesta take a long one at a distance—in the mountains, by the seashore, in Europe.

The New Yorkers who are at home when the heat wave arrives have to put up with it. They wear light cotton clothes, at iced food, and drink iced tea no iced soda drinks. They put ice in their baths, They take a tramwaycar for a hundred yards rather than blister their feet on the pavement. They pant and perspire, grumble and collapse, but, heat wave or no heat wave, they have to rush and struggle and push just the same. There are other elements in the New York atmosphere besides an excess of moisture that go to make a July heat wave hard to bear.

CITY OF THE GODS.

Deserted Indian Paradise.

Before the Northbrook Society in mail week an interesting lecture was delivered by Captain Charles Rolleston on the vast South Indian city of Vijianagar, which he explored when serving in the Deccan. Captain Rolleston described the city as quite deserted except by large grey monkeys, which appeared in troops creeping in and out of the temples and palaces once occupied by Brahmin and Hindu aristocrats.

This metropolis of a vast empire once comprising about two-thirds of what is now known as British India was at the same time a sacred city, a pleasure city and an emporium of enormous commerce; it was the centre-point of Hindu learning and attained to such colossal wealth that the native records would be incredible were they not corroborated by accounts of European travellers who visited the delightful pleasure resort.

Amongst these, Varthawa, an Italian visitor in 1503, speaks in raptures of Vigianagar as a most attractive place of residence. He says the side was beautiful, with picturesque surroundings; the climate was delicious; the land was rich; there was a large trade; and altogether he describes the place as a second paradise.

The social life of the former inhabitants was graphically described and they seem to have arrived at a high state of culture, as records tell of colleges having been established. Women were highly educated and sometimes even occupied the position of professors in the great seat of Hindu learning, which, indeed, was at one time called Vidianagar, or the City of Science, being afterwards changed to Vijianagar, or the City of Victory.

On the capture of the city by the Mahomedans, the place was ruthlessly looted and cows' blood was spilt in the temples in order to desecrate them. The inhabitants then imagined that the wrath of the gods was on the place and it became deserted. The curse, however, is supposed to be taken off during ten days' dating from the first full moon of every April, and then devotees flock into the city in enormous numbers, but only reside there for the ten days above mentioned.

A MOONLIGHT VISION.

Captain Rolleston mentioned that at the time of one of his visits during the Jettra, or festival time, there were about 200,000 people inhabiting the place. The following is a picturesque description of Vijiangar by moonlight during the Jettra.

"To form a correct idea of the scene I describe, imagine the open space I speak of, flanked by two lofty pagodas standing out clear against a background of deep blue sky, the surrounding temples lit up and filled with worshippers, crowds of natives moving about in every variety of brightly coloured national costume; throw into the picture temples palm trees, idols, Nautch girls, flower-garlanded and jewelled, white-robed priests and Juggernaut cars, then some conception may be formed of Vijianagar by moonlight during the Jettra.

"Surrounded as it was by the most lavish gifts of nature, the entire scene was redolent of tone and colour but it conveyed a weird idea, such as a highly imaginative artist might select for the drop-scene of a theatre, and if there was a strong dash of the fantastic throughout impressing one with a sense of what the French call diablerie, all of which was essentially in Hindu taste, that fact did not prevent the entire spectacle from being poetic and beautiful in the extreme."

WHAT BEING "RUN-DOWN" MEANS.

A Royal Physician's Statement

In spite of all the ordinary precautions people take to safeguard their health and the care they habitually use in selecting their proper food, the time comes, sooner or later, when they feel more or less "slack," run-down, and below par.

Without enquiring the reason, people instinctively know that they need a tonic. The difficulty is to determine what tonic to use, for, as everyone is aware, most tonics, though they stimulate for the moment, have a depressing after-effect.

There is no such drawback with Sanatogen, which doctors universally call the "Tonic Food with lasting effects," because the gratifying sensation of health and well-being it imparts continues long after it has ceased to be taken.

It is universally admitted that nothing so admirably fills the needs of those who require a tonic as Sanatogen. The reason is that it not only improves the nutrition of the physical side of the body, but it also exercises a beneficial sway over the brain and nervous system, and has a profound influence in improving the quantity and quality of the red blood corpuscles, which are such potent factors in maintaining the health at its highest point.

In this connection Professor Tobold, who was Physican-in-Ordinary to the late Emperor Frederic, writes:—"Sanatogen has proved itself to be an admirable dietetic preparation in patients of mine whose nutrition was much below par."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

A KING IN IRELAND.

Strange Adventures of George IV.

Referring to King George V. recent visit to Ireland when he landed at Kingstown, near Dublin, so called in honour of George IV., J. O'Donovan writing in the "Daily News," recalls that just ninety years have elapsed since George IV. crossed the Irish sea, and it would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast between the modes of travel and the methods of reception in the Irish capital travelling then and now.

Had the Royal Party chosen to travel direct from London they could be in Dublin within ten hours. Compare the experience of George IV., who took more than that number of days to complete the journey, both there and back, in 1821:

Left London	31st July.
Arrived in Dublin	12th August.
Left Dublin	5th Sept.
Arrived in London....	16th Sept.

George IV travelled from London in his own coach by road to Portsmouth, where he went on board the Royal yacht and sailed for Holyhead. There the King's ship and the accompanying vessels were weather-bound for a week or so. It was while waiting on the weather at Holyhead that George IV heard of Queen Caroline's death, the news being brought from London by mail-coach. To show his sorrow the King went at once to his cabin and did not again appear on deck until he was leaving for Ireland.

At that time a little tub of a steamer, "The Lightning," had begun to ply between Holyhead and Howth, a fishing village some eight or nine miles from Dublin. King George, growing tired of his wait at Holyhead, determined to cross by the little steamer, and thus had the distinction of being the first Sovereign to use this means of sea-travel.

A MOB WELCOME.

In the record of Royal receptions there is no parallel, perhaps, for the welcome accorded the King when he set foot on Irish soil. As the steamer entered Howth Harbour it became known that he was on board. A crowd of fisherfolk quickly assembled, and when the steamer came alongside they gave the King a boisterous welcome as two Revenue officers helped him to land. The scene that ensued has never been capped on any Gilbertian stage. The mob surrounded the King, everybody anxious to shake hands with him. George IV. stretched out both hands, and they were almost wrung off him by the hustling crowd of grimy-fisted fishermen. And the King pretended to enjoy it! Fortunately a carriage had been kept waiting at Howth in anticipation of the King's arrival and in this the dishevelled monarch with difficulty took refuge. He was driven off still shaking hands with members of the mob through the carriage window as he passed.

Never before or since did such a Royal procession enter a capital city. Driving through Baldoyle, Raheny, and Clontarf, the King reached Dublin with an ever-increasing crowd in his wake. Whatever preparation the local authorities had made for welcoming him came to naught, for they were taken completely by surprise. Up through Dublin the King drove, the shouting mob growing larger and larger, until he reached the Vicoregal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, where Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant was in residence.

CURIOUS KING'S SPEECH.

Right up the Vicoregal Lodge the mob pursued him, and declined to leave until his Majesty addressed them. George IV. appeared therefore at a window and delivered this apparently impromptu, and certainly extraordinary, speech:

I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far. I have made a long sea voyage; besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all, upon which it is better at present not to speak. Upon these subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland I must now once more thank you for your kindness. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper: I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whisky.

Mark the allusion to the death of Queen Caroline and in the next breath, "This is one of the happiest days of my life." There was a veritable orgy of loyal feeling in Dublin. Roman Catholics and Orangemen, the latter controlling Dublin at the time, forgot their differences for the moment, and heartily fraternised in honouring the Royal visitors. Most prominent among the loyalists was Daniel O'Connell.

O'CONNELL'S LAUREL CROWN.

Though the King had just become a widower, he ordered that there was to be no mourning so far as Dublin was concerned. While the festivities lasted people of all ranks wore the colours of the Order of St. Patrick, a blending of orange and green in rosettes or scarves of Irish manufacture. There was a great wave of enthusiasm at the moment for home-made goods, and the opportunity was taken advantage of to encourage the revival of the making of poplin, a fabric introduced into Dublin by the Huguenots, and made to this day by their descendants. In order to secure Royal patronage, a deputation waited upon King George and presented him with a splendid dressing-gown of the beautiful material. The King was profuse in his thanks and good wishes. No sooner, however had the deputation departed than he called on his valet to remove the "wretched rag" from his sight and sprinkle him with eau-de-Cologne!

As George IV. was leaving Dunleary, called Kings—town in his honour, on the same day, Daniel O'Connell, on bended knee, presented him with a laurel crown, "intended to be replaced by one of emeralds," said the accompanying address. The King was apparently delighted with O'Connell, and as his boat left the shore for the royal yacht he exclaimed (with tears in his eyes!), "Adieu, my good and worthy Irish friend." Down the Channel George IV. encountered stormy weather and the Royal yacht was in grave danger of being wrecked. Afterwards he showed his love for Ireland by bitterly opposing the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics and displaying his hatred for Daniel O'Connell of the laurel crown.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere]

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry.*

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

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THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

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is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

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KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

Elephant in tins and bulk.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE TRICUMDASS MILLS MORTGAGE.

Raja Bahadur's Second Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Tricumdas Mills in liquidation in respect of his claim of two lakhs with regard to the mortgage of the mills,

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanja and Ghirdharal appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the defendants.

On the case being called on, Mr. Jinnah said he liked to know whether the defendats contended that there was no board on the 5th August. That was not contended in the written statement and he wanted to make the matter clear.

Mr. Bahadurji said he agreed that that was not contended in the written statement and that, therefore, no issue was raised. The fact turned out now on the evidence that was being led and he was trying to put these facts before the Court.

His Lordship remarked that the question seemed to be of some importance and he inquired of counsel if this fact was within the knowledge of the defendants at the time of filing their written statement.

Mr. Bahadurji said he had just discovered this fact while searching the papers.

Mr. Jinnah then contended that the defendants should formally amend their written statement and first raise an issue on the point. He did not ask for an adjournment, but wanted inspection of the papers during the tiffin hours.

Mr. Bahadurji agreed to amend his written statement in course of the day and also raised an issue on the question. He said that the last resignation was on the 2nd August 1909, The issue was whether after the 2nd August, there was a properly constituted board of the defendant company.

Tricumdass Dwarkadass was then further examined by Mr. Bahadurji. Witness said the circular of the 12th June 1908, was signed by him, his father and Mr. Vaidya, It related to the renewing of the loan of three lakhs by the Bank of India. He did not know if these circulars were called circulating minutes. On the 6th August 1908, the board noted the circular of the 12th June authorising the renewal. The company transacted their business both by circulars and by regular meetings of the board. The circulars were generally brought before the meeting to inform than that such and such a thing had been done. The directors took note of such circulars.

To the Court witness said that the circular going round would mean that the directors agreed to the transaction being done. On the 23rd July 1909, a meeting of the board was held and witness produced the rough minutes of that meeting as the fair minutes were not in existence. From the minutes, it appeared that the agents were authorised to give a letter of hypothecation to the Bank. The meeting was held at the bungalow of Mulraj Khatao After this date, there was no meeting of the board of directors. Witness could give no reason why there were no fair minutes of the meeting of the 23rd July. Had the fair minutes been drawn up, they would have been signed at the next meeting. Witness had known Dani since 1907, as the plaintiff's munim. The firm of Tricumdass Dwarkadass and Company had no transactions with the plaintiff. Dwarkadas had personal transactions with the plaintiff. The transactions were negotiated through Dani. All the negotiations of the company except the transaction in suit which was negotiated directly with the plaintiff, were negotiated through Dani. Witness was not present when the transaction was negotiated with the plaintiff.

Why did you say the transaction was direct?

A—The plaintiff was in Bombay and in my presence Dani asked Dwarkadass to approach the plaintiff as Dwarkadass had at first approached Dani.

When Dwarkadass first approached Dani, the plaintiff was not in Bombay. He could not say how long before the plaintiff came to Bombay, Dwarkadass approached Dani.

The letter written by Mulraj Khatao on the 17th June 1909, sending in his resignation was received. Mr. Narotam's letter of resignation was received on the same day.

His Lordship.—Mr. Tricumdas, what was happening on the 17th June? A—The directors were clamouring for a meeting which was not held since November 1908, and the Bank loan had become due on the 11th June.

Continuing witness said he did not know how the word "withdrawn" came to be placed by Mr. Narotam on the 4th July on his letter of resignation. Dani had resigned on the 12th July Narotam again sent in his resignation on the 2nd August 1909. In the beginning of auguet, Dwarkdass, Mr. V. P. Vaidya and the witness were the only directors Mulraj had not withdrawn his resignation but he attended a meeting of the board on the 23rd July, where witness was present and where nothing was said about his resignation. Mulraj and Narotam asked for accounts and Dwarkadass said they were not ready Mulraj said he had come on the express understanding that accounts of the company would be placed before him and if they were not to placed on a short time he would again resign. The meeting was then adjourned for a week. Then they did not meet as Dwarkadass could not get the accounts ready and consequently did not call a meeting.

Cross-exmined witness said Mulraj had sent a fresh resignation after the 23rd July 1909.

Mr. Bahadurji produced the letter of the 20th August 1909.

Witness said that that was the fresh resignation It ran thus :—

"Gentlemen,—Some two months ago, I sent you a letter from Poona resigning my seat as one of the directors of your company—have failed to circulate the said letter before the board of directors. Some time therefore Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey saw me and requested me to attend the directors' meeting which he had convened, where he said he would give satisfactory explanations about the delay in laying the yearly statement of balance-sheet and profit and loss account before the General Meeting, which he said would induce me to withdraw my resignation. With a view to hear what he had to say I did attend the meeting as you are aware, To lay full and proper explanation before the board, the said meeting was however adjourned, but the adjourned meeting never took place. In case my said resignation has not been yet been laid before the board formally I request you to be good enough to call for it and make a note thereof among the minutes of the board of directors, and under Article 104 of the Articles of Association of the company treat my office as director vacant as provided by the said article. Please note that I have resigned as a director of the company and am no longer a direc or of your Company."

Witness, continuing, said Mr. Narotam had withdrawn his resignation on the 4th July and nothing was said about it at the meeting of the 23rd July. Mulraj's resignation was never placed before the Board by the Agents. Witness did not know whether by an arrangement between Mulraj and Dwarkadass, the resignation of Mulraj was not to be put before the Board. The lakhs paid by the plaintiff were received by the company. The lakhs were utilised thus. Dwarkadass took away Rs 80,000; Rs. 46,000 to the Lakmindass Mills in current account. Rs. 18,600 for salary and wages of the servants the Mills. Rs. 64,000 to six depositors, The opening balance on the day the two lakhs were received was Rs. 451.

Re-examined, witness said the last circular was issued on the 9th March, 1909.

Mr. Bahadurji then put in the agreement of 7th October, 1904, between the parties relating to the first mortgage,

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, examined by Mr. Bahadurji, said he was a director of the defendant company from about the middle of 1905, till the company went into liquidation. The deed of charge bore his signature. Witness signed it in his chamber Dwarkadass signed it in his precence gn that occasion, Witness was not present when the seal of the company was affixed to it. The seal was there when the witness put his signature to it. This was to be executed subject to a resolution being passed by the board thereafter. Witness did not receive any circular regarding this deed. After the execution of the deed, there was no meeting of directors and consequently no resolution was passed.

Cross-examined, witness said according to his experience as a director, he had thought that all the members of the board ought to have known that such a document was going to be executed. To the witness' knowledge, none of the directors had any objection to the execution of the same. What he had meant by subject to the board's resolution was that it would be formally placed before the board for confirmation. Witness believed that all the directors except Mr. Narotam who was not in Bombay, had argued to its execution and that was the representation made to him by Dwarkadass. Believing that representation, witness felt fully justified in putting his signature as a director. Had there been a meeting of the board in the ordinary course, this would have been confirmed. Witness had no doubt that the seal on the document was the seal of the company.

Mr. Bahadurji did not re-examine the witness.

To the Court : He was also a director of the Bombay Cotton Mills. Before he became a director of Dwarkadass' mills, he was director of two other mill companies, namely, Sir Waghji Wadhwan and Laxmi Cotton Mills of Sholapur. Witness had read the articles of Association of the defendant company when he subscribed their 50 shares in 1898 or 1899. He might have studied the articles when he became a director. Article 95 defined the powers of the company to borrow money on the security of theCompany's assets. It authorised the directors to mortgage the company's properties. There should be a resolution previous to the company's property being mortgaged. When he signed the dee of charge, he took it to be an agreement to mortgage.

Did you then realise that you were creating a charge? A—To my mind,it was a doubtful question. I thought it to be an agreement to further charge to be completed on receiving the letter from the plaintiff. That time, he took it to be an open agreement, even now he had a doubt whether it created a charge. He was then aware that in order to create a charge, a previous resolution of the board was necessary. About everywhere, the directors' resolutions were unanimous. The board resolutions could be by a majority. At this time, five lakhs were required to pay off the depositors. Their loans amounted to very nearly six lakhs. On the 5th August, he knew that there was no previous resolution to mortgage. Witness signed on the distinct understanding that all the directors had agreed to mortgage.

Mr. Bahadurji here closed his case.

Arguments of counsel were then heard.

In course of Mr. Bahadurji's arguments, some dispute arose as to the resignation of Mr. Narotam Morarji and His Lordship to clear up the matter recalled Tricumdass. Examined by Mr. Bahadurji, witness said the two resignations box the same date. His father concluded from that it was a preconcerted action. Mulraj had left for Poona a day or two previous to the day he resigned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said his father went to and persuaded Narotam to withdraw his resignation. He thea got the remark "withdrawn" made. He took the letter and brought the remark made on the same day. The letter was in the company's office. The office was closed on Sunday the 6th July was a Sunday. His father persuaded Narotam to withdraw the resignation as the Bank had agreed to renew the loan. The agents took no steps to deal with the resignations, to place them before the board, or to inform the share-holders about it. On the 23rd July both Mulraj and Narotam had attended the board's meeting and had acted as directors. The agreement in favour of the Bank of India was considered by them and it was resolved that the agreement be signed and executed. Mr. Vaidya and the witness were authorised to sign the agreement. Mulraj gave them to understand that he would resign if the accounts were not ready on the day to which the meeting was adjourned. Witness had no doubt on the 23rd July that Mulraj and Narotam were proper directors and were acting as such directors. That was the reason why they did not elect others in their place.

Mr. Bahadurji then resumed his address.

The case is proceeding.

JEEJEEBHOY FAMILY SUIT.

Claim for Ornaments.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Mr. Jamsetji 'Rustomji Jamsetji against Awabai J. C. Jamsetji and another in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants certain ornaments for Rs. 135,000 and for the administration of the estate or Bai Motibai.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bahadurji and K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. Stragman, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he lived with Motibai, widow of Mr. Rustamji Fardunji. Plaintiff was adopted by Motibai and was given certain ornaments valued at Rs. 1,35,000. Motibai was extremely anxious that the gift should not be known to her mother Bai Pirojbai and her sisters, especially the second defendant, who were not well inclined towards the plaintiff. The ornaments were kept in a safe in Bai Perojbai's house. At the request of Bai Motibai, the ornaments were allowed to remain with her in her safe in her mother's house. In 1906, plaintiff and his family removed to another house and the plaintiff was then assured that the ornaments would be safe with her as his own. Motibai died in 1909 appointing defendants her executors, The plaintiff demanded the ornaments but the defendants denied the gift and the second defendant claimed the pearl necklace as being given to her by Bai Motibai.

Defendants admitted that the plaintiff was adopted according to the Parsee custom in 1896, after the death of the husband of Motibai. They had no kuowledge of the gift referred to and maintained that no such gift had ever been made. Defendants had no knowledge of the papers given to the plaintiff containing expressions of good wishes from Motibai. Defendants denied that the pearl necklace presented to the second defendant on her marriage by Motibai was identically the same as the necklace of five strings reffered to in the plaint.

The learned Advocate General then raised two issues. They were: Whether Motibai had made a gift of the ornaments; and whether the plaintiff's claim was not barred by limitation.

Mr. Setalvad then opened his case and briefly gave the facts. He said, the gift was made on the plaintiff's birthday on the 5th December 1899. It was an absolute gift. She had made a will three months before bequeathing the ornaments to him. The plaintiff had handed over the ornaments to Motibai to be kept in a safe in her mother's house. At the time of her last will, counsel said, Motibai was completely under the influence of the defendant. He then lead his evidence.

The plaintiff, examined-in-chief, said he was the grandson of the late Curseiji Furdunji Parukh once a Sheriff of Bombay. The deceased Motibai was his maternal aunt and lived with the witness from 1896 to 1906. Before she adopted him as a son, she had great regard for him, Her husband died in 1896 and on his death, witness was adopted by her. In 1899, the ornaments in suit were given to the witness by the deceased. The ornaments consisted of a five stringged pearl necklace with diamond pendants. two emeralds, one sun-shaped diamond ear-ring, four pearl bangles and a ear-ring set with diamonds and emeralds. As witness did not wish to displease the deceased, he changed his name in spite of the objections raised by witness' relatives The deceased said she wished to make a will in favour of the plaintiff, so that some lustre might shed on that day. She added that if she died before her mother, witness would not get anything out her father's estate. She, therefore, dictated a will of her own property. The instructions were communicated to Mr. Ghandi, solicitors, who prepared a draft, The deceased read the draft and and signed it. The will was subsequently executed. By that will the deased had bequeathed the ornaments to the plaintiff, Witness' birthday fell on the 5th December 1899, and on that the deceased presented a box with these ornaments. In the box was a writing of good wishes by the deceased She wanted to conceal the fact of the will and the gift from her mother and sister. At the time the gift was made, the deceased had instructed him not to divulge the secret to anyone except his brother Fardoonji. Witness carried out thoss instructions. He took the box of ornaments and placed it in his cup-board as he had no safe of his own. There were four safes in the house belonging to the witness' brother, but tney could accomodate the box which remained in the cup-board for a few days. On the 1st January the deceased was going to Poona and she asked witness for the box to keep it in safe custody in her safe in her mother's house at Poona. Witness gave the box to her. The paper containing the good wishes she gave to the witness and carried away the box to Poona. Witness' brother knew of this, as he was present when the box was taken over by the deceased. She left the key of the box with the witness. She stayed at Poona for about three months. On the 21st March 1900, she returned the box to him and said the ornaments would remain with the witness for ever. She then dictated to him the details of what she gave away and signed the document. Witness also endorsed that writing. Motibai had the counter part of the same with her. Motibai was a very rich woman. The box then remained with the deceased who took it back.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod returned from England yesterday morning by the mail steamer after long leave and resumed charge of his office as additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from Mr. Ganpat Sadasbiv Rao. His Lordship presided with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in the first division appeal court and disposed of short notice matters.

Mr. Rao took charge of his office as Government Pleader from Mr. Lalloobhai A Shah.

POLICE COURTS.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Merwanji Fardoonji Banaji charged Mr. Rustom Framji Vicaji with insult. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the 22nd June last he, with Mr. Rustom Parekh, pleader, and Mr. Shaffi, was seated in a carriage which was standing outside the Hotel Majestic, when the accused came up and abused him. He took out a summons against the accused on the 13th July.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging that the complainant had brought a false case against him out of spite, as a few days ago he had asked to be introduced to his (accused's) family and was refused, and as Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, who was the accused's brother, had turned the complainant out of his house on account of his bad behaviour. On the 22nd June the complainant himself used offensive language towards the accused's family. The accused told him to hold his tongue, but the complainant continued abusing him and was asked to leave the carriage. Last year the complaint also brought a similar false complaint against the accused which he had to withdraw and for which he had to apologise,

His Worship held that the complaint was a false one, and called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the accused under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Godinho and Mr. Payne, his Worship held that the complainant himself was the aggressor and, ordered him to pay Rs. 20 to the accused as compensation.,

Mr. Payne asked the Court to send the amount to the poor box.

His Worship ordered accordingly.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman of the Committee presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter to the Committee, stated that Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, had applied for 3 months' privilege leave from the 26th August or from such other date as he might avail himself of the leave and as it was due to him. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to the leave being granted to him. He also recommended that Dr. Goldsmith be appointed to act for Dr. Turner during the period on such remuneration as the Corporation might be pleased to fix. On the last occasion when Dr. Goldsmith acted as Executive Health Officer his salary was fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem, by a resolution of the Corporation of 7th May, 1908.

The necessary sanction was granted.

CHOWPATTY PROMENADE.

The Municipal Commissioner presented his report on the question of widening the Khote foot-path on the Chowpatty Sea Face.

In his report the Commissioner stated :—Presuming, however, that the Corporation decide that the subject should be once more considered, I have the honour to state that accepting Mr. Hall's plan of 1904 by which the present foot-path of 12 1-2 feet was to be extended to 50 feet so as to make the total width into a promenade 62 1-2 feet wide, the total area required for this purpose would be 19,910 square yards. Of this area, the Port Trust claim to be entitled to 2,094 square yards. Of this amount, 1,054 square yards are vested in the Trust under the Act of 1873. the remainder 1,040 square yards they claim under the common law as "alluvion". That area, however, is claimed by the Collector of Bombay as belonging to Government being an unoccupied portion of the foreshore below high water mark under Section 24 of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act. I do not think there is much doubt that the contention of the Collector is correct. The Port Trust will only give up the area of the land belonging to them on a payment of compensation which they suggest should take the form of an exchange with land in Mazagon. Assuming the area to be 1,054 square yards and the land at Mazagon to be worth 20 rupees per square yard, this will amount to 21,080 rupees. In addition, the Trust will demand the provision of slopes for exercising their wharfage and foreshore rights. It may be assumed that the area belonging to Government will be handed over free of charge for a public improvement. The remaining cost will therefore be that of reclamation and construction, This was estimated by Mr. Hall in 1904 to amount to Rs. 1,67,500. So far as I can tell from an examination of the estimate, this appears to me to be on the low side and I doubt whether sufficient provision has been made for strengthening the sea wall required, It must be remembered that if the required reclamation at Colaba takes place, the force of the sea at Chowpatty will probably be increased, Assuming, however, these figures to be correct to serve as a basis it will be seen that the cost of this work will be nearly two lakhs of rupees. With the numerous calls that are likely to be made upon Municipal funds, I am unable to recommend the expenditure of any such sum on a proposal which, though it would undoubtedly add to the amenity of the City and would be a convenience to one portion of the inhabitants, is not urgently required by considerations of health. The cost could of course be reduced by the lessening of the breadth of the promenade, but the payment to the Port Trust would still remain and the cost of the expensive sea wall would be almost the same in either case."

It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 27.

A cricket match was played at Palitana between the Bhownagar eleven and Palitana team when the latter was defeated by eight wickets and one run—Mr. Crowly played well on behalf of Palitana, and Haribhoy and Chhabilbhoy bowled successfully for Bhavnagar—Mr. Tudor Owen, the Administrator of Palitana, received the Bhavnagar team cordially, and entertained them to dinner.

The long continued absence of rain has become a source of great anxiety and the people are offering prayers in their respective temples. Cereals, vegetables, fodder and ghee have risen in prices. From Ranelimoti to Upleta in Gondal territory, the crops are afresh, as they are being irrigated from Paneli tanks water in the Bhavnagar Boat Talao which will answer for the whole of the year there being now 24 feet of water.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar made a presentation of a gold repeater watch with the inscription "Presented to Mr. P. O. Mirza" for his good services as Port Trust Superintendent and for piloting ocean going steamers into harbour safely. A deputation has gone to Idar with a rich Poshak from the Maharajah to be presented to the adopted son of Sir Partapsingjee on the occasion his installation.

Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi of Japan, who represented the Emperor at the Coronation, left London on July 8 for Japan. The Japanese Ambassador, Madame, and Mademoiselle Kato, and the personnel of the Embassy were at the station to see them off.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CASE OF CHARU CHUNDER GHOSE.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, July 6, Mr, O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of one Charu Chunder Ghose, who, although he was in a bad state of health, was arrested on March 20, 1910, on the charge of being implicated in the Howrah gang case and detained in gaol, bail being refused; who was released on bail on the report of the medical officer of the gaol on May 19; who was again taken into custody on July 20, but was released on bail by order of the High Court on September 24; who was placed on trial before the special tribunal of the High Court on Dec. 2, who was so ill during the trial that the Judges, notwithstanding the objection of the counsel for the Crown, exempted him from personal attendance who died on April 17, 1911, and regarding whom the Chief Justice in a judgment recorded on April 19, stated that a very careful consideration of the evidence had led him to the clear conclusion that Ghose was innocent of the charge brought against him and whether having regard to these facts and the farther fact that Charu Chunder Ghose was the bread-winner of his family and has left two young children and a mother who were dependent on him for support, he will take his case into favourable consideration and grant some compassionate allowance for the maintenance of his family.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State is awaiting fuller papers from the Government of India, and has now telegraphed to expedite them. In the meantime I would refer the hon. member to the answer to his question of May 18. The suggestion that the failure of a Crown prosecution imposes a duty on the State to compensate the person acquitted is, I think, a novel proposition.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS AND FAIR WAGES.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that many of the workmen employed by Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold on the railbank at their Dowlais works in connection with the firm's contract with the India Office for rails for the Indian State railways are earning less than 20s. a week, some being paid as low as 1s. 10d. a day, while neighbouring competing firms pay wages from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher ; and what action he proposes taking to compel this firm to pay fair wages to their workmen under the provisions of the Fair Wages Clause.

Mr. Montagu : My hon. friend has been kind enough to supply me with the detailed information on which he bases his allegations, and inquiry will at once be made into the matter. Perhaps my hon. friend will repeat his question next week.

Mr. Keir Hardie also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the standards and rolls for turning out rails for the India Office rails contract with Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold at their Dowlais works are made by moulders, and that without these the rails could not be made ; and whether, under these circumstances, he will insist upon the firm complying with the provisions of the Fair Wages Clause and pay their moulders 6s. per day, as is done by other works in the district for the same class of work.

Mr. Keir Hardie further asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that the moulders now on strike at Dowlais, and who were employed at wages ranging from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 8d. per day,were performing work connected with the making of steel rails for the Indian Government; and whether he will inform the firm of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold that unless the terms of the fair Wages Clause in respect to wages and conditions of employment are complied with he will have their name removed from the list of Government contractors.

Mr. Montagu : I will answer my hon. friend's questions together : The Fair Wages Resolution as interpreted by the Government Departments concerned does not extend to the manufacture of plant or tools used only partly in fulfilling Government contracts. If my hon. friend dissents from this interpretation, I will undertake to lay his contention before the Fair Wages Committee.

SALE OF OPIUM TO ASSAM COOLIES.

Mr. Nield asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the existence of shops for the sale of opium to the coolies employed in certain of the tea gardens in Assam and of the growth of the opium habit among them, especially at the Dejoo Company's Garden, opposite Joyhing, and the gardens of the Jokia (Assam) Tea Company, Limited, at Pathahpam and Derpai ; whether he is aware that a new opium shop has recently been opened at or close to Panitola ; and whether, either upon the information he has or the result of any inquiries confirming the above matters, he will cause the Government of India to take speedy measures to deal with the subject.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has no reason to believe that the opium habit is on the increase among the coolie population of the tea gardens in Assam. During the last four years the number of licenses for retailing opium has been reduced from 632 to 331 in the five Assam Valley districts, and the issue price of opium raised. The consumption of opium has also fallen. As regards the location of particular shops, the Secretary of State does not interfere with the discretion of the Local Government.

CEYLON.

Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies : Whether, in view of the increasing strategical importance of Ceylon and of the small proportion of its revenue at present contributed by that Colony for defence, he would consider the advisability of taking steps to secure a substantial increase in the normal garrison of the island ; and whether, in view of the rumours of reductions to be brought about in the Indian Army at an early date, the Imperial Government would consider whether any surplus of troops in India might, instead of being reduced, be made available, with advantage to both India and Ceylon, for increase in the Ceylon garrison.

Mr. Harcourt : The garrison of Ceylon is fixed and will be maintained at the strength which is considered necessary by the expert advise of his Majesty's Government.

PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

On Monday, July 10, Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether, in addition to the robbery reported in April last, a caravan of carpets, worth 16,000 tomans, was robbed on the trade route between Kerman and Bunder Abbas in May last ; whether he was aware that the high rate for transport, the heavy Customs duties, the danger of robbery, and the uncertainty of getting compensation, had practically put a stop to British trade along this route ; and whether he would now consider the question of taking practical steps to render this trade route safe for commerce, and to secure compensation for British traders for their losses from the Persian Government.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said : I have received no report of any robbery on the Bunder-Abbas-Kerman road subsequent to that which occurred last April, and the latest information in my possession tends to show that the trade routes in that region are fairly safe. I have no details as yet regarding the amount of British trade which has recently passed along this road. All proper steps are being taken to obtain compensation for British traders who have suffered losses by robbery.

Col. Yate asked whether the right hon. gentleman would take steps to inquire whether British trade was or was not stopped along this route.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : I certainly will.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

On Tuesday, July 11, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary for India : Whether he could state what was the result of the appeal by the sub-inspector against the sentence imposed upon him in connection with the case of alleged police torture at Shahdara.

Mr. Montagu : The Chief Court allowed the appeal and acquitted the sub-inspector of the charge of torture brought against him. Medical evidence was given to show that the marks on the deceased's body were probably bed-sores.

BIRBHOOM TORTURE CASE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether, in the case in which three policemen were tried at Birbhoom for the torture of an Indian called Bhola, it was stated by the prosecution that the man was tied up to a tamarind tree and there submitted to such severe torture that when untied he was on the point of death ; that he was afterwards strangled by the police, who asserted that he had committed suicide ; whether he can state on what grounds the police were acquitted on the charge of murder; and whether he has received from the Government of India a full report of the case.

Mr. Montagu : A full report has not yet been received, but the Secretary of State understands that the Sessions Judge found that the evidence adduced to support the charge of strangulation was insufficient and inconclusive. Disagreeing with the assessors who were in favour of acquittal on all counts, he convicted the police of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession.

SLEEPERS FOR RAILWAYS.

Capt. Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether he is now in a position to give the House any further information regarding the allegation that Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold are not paying fair wages to moulders employed on making sleepers for Indian State railways.

Mr. Montagu: As I informed the junior member for Merthyr on Monday week, no order for sleepers has been placed by the Secretary of State for India with Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold in fact, no sleepers, iron or steel, have been supplied by this or any other firm for Indian State railways for many years, if they ever were at all, as wooden sleepers are used. I may add that the junior member for Merthyr acknowledged that his information was incorrect when he withdrew his question on the subject on Thursday last.

MILITARY POLICE IN BURMA.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has recently sanctioned the quartering of an increased force of military police in ten villages in the Sagaing district for a period of two years at a cost to the inhabitants of nearly 60,000 rupees and if so, whether he can state what offence has been committed by these villagers, and whether they have had an opportunity of answering the charge made against them before being punished.

Mr. Montagu : The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has sanctioned the quartering for two years of an additional force of military police on forty-seven villages in the Sagaing, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin districts, which were shown to have been concerned in an attack made last November by 800 men on the village of Myinmu. The leaders of the insurgents are being prosecuted. The procedure is regulated by the Indian Police Act, which empowers a Local Government to take this action when any area has been found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state or, when the conduct of the inhabitants or any class or section of them renders it expedient to increase the number of police. The local government has power to exempt from liability to bear the cost any of the inhabitants of such area.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

On Wednesday, July 12, Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in consideration of the fact that railway connection between India and Ceylon would probably be effected in the course of next year, and that, as far as Ceylon was concerned, it was expected that the line would pay its way from the first, he would state whether there was an early prospect of the standard gauge, 5 ft. 6 in., of India being brought down to link up with the same gauge in Ceylon.

Mr. Trevelyan, who replied, said: No, sir. At present the metre-gauge line of the South Indian Railway is being completed to Danishkodi on Rameswaram Island; from that point there will be a ferry connection with the Ceylon railway system at Manaar. There is no immediate intention of constructing a railway between Danishkodi and Manaar.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Robertson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the Transvaal Draft Municipal Ordinance gives to municipalities powers in regard to the segregation of British-Indians which have not hitherto been conferred upon them; whether it contains provisions for the penalising of British-Indian labour employed in useful industries which in some cases may result in the withdrawal of a means of livelihood from the British-Indian labourers; whether it precludes British-Indian ratepayers from exercising the municipal franchise, whether it prohibits or restricts the use of municipal tramcars by respectably dressed British-Indians and whether the Secretary of State has made representations to the Government of the Union of South Africa with a view to obtaining for the British-Indian residents of the Transvaal,a greater measure and not a diminution of civil liberty.

Mr. Harcourt : My attention has been drawn to this draft ordinance, which is of the nature described, and I am in communication with the Governor General of the Union with regard to it.

PENSIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether any communication has yet been received from the Government of India regarding the assimilation of the pensions of officers of the Indian police to those enjoyed by officers of the Indian public works, telegraph, and forest services.

Mr. Montagu : The Government of India have been asked to accelerate the course of inquiry which is a necessary preliminary to definite recommendations.

RATES OF PAY IN THE PUNJAB.

Sir Henry Craik asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether any reason exists to justify the difference between the rates of pay in the Punjab and those for corresponding posts in other provinces; whether the Secretary of State is aware that complaints have been made of this difference; and whether he would be prepared to consider any representation of the Government of India on the matter.

Mr. Montagu : The scales of pay of the Indian Civil Service in the several provinces have been from time to time determined in accordance with local conditions. The Secretary of State is not aware of complaints from members of the service in the Punjab, but will give full consideration to any representation that the Government of India may make.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND FAIR WAGES.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of Sate for India : Whether he is now in a position to state the result of his inquiries into the rates of pay to workmen engaged in connection with the Government contract for rails at Dowlais ironworks; and what action he proposes to take to secure the proper observance of the Fair Wages Clause attached to this contract.

Mr. Montagu : I am afraid I must ask my honfriend to postpone his question for a week. The Secretary of State has sent the Director-General of Stores to Dowlais, and he is now conducting an inquiry on the spot. No avoidable delay will be allowed to occur, but I am sure my hon. friend would agree with me that it is desirable that the inquiry should be a thorough one.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, July 13, Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether the Secretary of State in Council had yet decided in regard to the scheme for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India ; and, if so, whether that decision had been communicated to the Government of India, and when its details would be made known.

Mr. Trevelyan, who replied, said :—The Secretary of State in Council has approved general lines of reorganisation for the Indian Political Department, and his decision has been conveyed to the Government of India, who are now engaged in working out the details. I hope that it will be possible to make these public at an early date.

"THE FOLLIES."

The Follies' performance at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, was again attended, last evening, by a large audience. They repeated with much success their amusing and apt barlesque of a music-hall entertainment, a clever sketch in which both performers and audience are humorously caricatured with telling effect. The individual items rendered by members of the Company were as good as ever, and as the "Follies" season will close in two or three days, Bombay people should not forget that they have few opportunities of seeing again one of the best companies, which has toured the East in recent years.

A bronze statuette of the Hon. C. S. Kolls, who was killed at the Bournemouth Aviation Meeting a year ago, has been executed by Mrs. R. F. Scott wife of the leader of the British Antarctic Expedition. Mr. Rolls is shown standing in airman's dress. The figure is 19 in. high.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

P. G. A. vs By. Ry. Institute.

On Friday evening, in the Harwood League, the Royal Garrison Artillery, met the Byculla Railway Institute on the Cooperage, Bombay, under fine weather conditions. A feature of the game was the clever saving of the Byculla goal-keeper who was subjected to shots from the Artillery forwards throughout the game and who saved cleverly on a number of occasions.

The Artillery, although they were not playing a combination game, attacked first and Smith had to throw away, when pressed hard, just after the start. The Byculla men retaliated and Brown gave Leary a well-judged shot, which he saved. Then the soldiers pressed strongly and the Institute custodian saved smartly time after time. Play still centred round the Byculla goal, but the Gunners were unable to get through until, at last, from a centre by Fleming, McDonaghy rushed the ball into the net. Just after this the whistle announced the interval. Score :

R. G. A ..... 1 goal
By. Ry. Institute ..... nil

In the second half the R. G. A. again took the aggressive, but although they forced a corner, did not succeed in scoring. Play was now of a more even and uneventful description and then McConaghy, with a rising shot, gave his side a second goal and this was followed by a third point from Roke and a fourth by Hunt. A penalty was now given against the Railway men, but Hunt put the ball over the cross-bar. Play, although, distinctly in favour of the soldiers was not productive of any score for a time and then Roke rushed the ball past the goal-keeper getting a fifth point and McConaghy obtained a sixth. The whistle announced time with the score :—

R. G. A. ..... 6 goals.
By. Ry. Institute..... nil.

R.G.A.:—Goal, Leary; backs, Turner and Kenney; half-backs, McDermott, Clark, and Stewart; forwards, Fleming, Roke, Hunt, McConaghy and Lieut. Brooke.

BYCULLA RY. INSTITUTE :—Goal, A. N. Other; backs, Topper and Gardiner; half-backs, Reynolds, Stokes and Lobo; forwards, Henderson, Colton, Smith, Couzens and Brown.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	8	8	0	0	55	1	16
R. G. A.	9	6	2	1	23	14	13
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	3	2	30	12	10
Bombay F. C.	9	4	3	2	17	13	10
Telegraphs	9	3	5	1	7	19	7
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	6	0	7	19	6
Byculla Ry. Institute	10	2	7	1	4	40	5
B. V. A.	9	1	5	3	2	32	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is a programme for Wednesday, 2nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):

1. Polo Ball Race.—Each rider will have a ball and drive it through three goals in a specified direction. First through the third goal to win. Not more than four will run at a time,

2. Affinity Stakes.—Lady with ball on racquet will ride a prescribed course. Her partner will ride alongside and assist her in recovering the ball should it fall from the racquet. The partner must in every case remount after recovering the ball and place it on the lady's racquet immediately on remounting. First lady past post with ball on racquet wins. Men will not receive marks.

The event will not take place unless there are at least three entries

3. Musical Chairs.—Fens composed of hurdles will be arranged in the centre and there will be a ring of flags, outside of which competitors must canter. Judges can disqualify a competitor knocking over hurdles if they consider it has interfered with another competitor.

4. Balaclava Duel.—Combatants will be paired off, four pairs at a time, within a flagged area. They will be properly protected by padding and masks. Each will attempt to snear off the other's plume with his single stick. Winners will promptly retire outside the lists to await their next encounter. Combatants in the course of the fight, passing beyond the boundary

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons Captain G. F. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Adamsturm 3,158 tons, Captain A. Vasenheir, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Jeddah, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Persia, 4,196 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fergusson 3,107 tons, Captain S A Jones, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2,499 tons, Captain J Goodwin, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 27th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

OFFICER'S GRIEVANCES.

That Officers are suffering from real grievances in some steamers may be gathered from the following extract from a letter received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild from one of their members at Cardiff, now serving on a steamer belonging to the Tees :—"I noticed in the Guild Gazette that a number of the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service had obtained employment on shore through the Guild ; I wish you could get me some employment on shore, as I am absolutely disgusted with a sea life. I was last Chief Officer of one of Messrs. steamer, at £9 per month, and after being away from home eleven months we came to this port (Cardiff) to discharge and load, which took about twelve days, and believe me I was never allowed to sleep at home or see my own house the whole time. The Second Officer was paid off on arrival, and not replaced until ready for sea again. I was alone to see a cargo of grain discharged, not even a rigger employed. There was I digging grain out of limbers (the space between the flooring of the hold and the bottom of the ship) and various other jobs of a like nature. I got so disheartened that I left her ; so if you hear of anything on shore, no matter what it is—if it is only £6 a week—I would be glad of it." For many years the Guild have been, and are still, agitating for more consideration being shown to the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service, and in this direction a great deal of success has been achieved. But, as the above letter shows, there are still a certain class of owners who show no consideration whatever to their Officers, and at the same time they complain that they cannot get suitable men. This cannot be wondered at, when they offer such meagre inducements, and treat their Officers in such a scandalous way.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B ti Jones..... .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 23.

Adamsturm.....3158 Hosenheir...W & A Graham & Co
Broconshire.....2323 Evans .....M M & Co
Chanda.....3957 Tice...Antwerp &c .....M M & Co
Daltonhall..... 2264 Gaist .....P Morrison & Co
Egypt 4207 Ashbury.....London.....P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldrin.....Bo & H S N Co
Galles .....555 wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Goldmouth.....4899 Evans.....W & A Graham & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair .....C A Versluys
H.m .....763 Eriksen.....F F Campbell & Co
Hodos .....849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchatton.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lawoe .....1581 Francis .....H P Ayoob
Nawab.....2041 Elliott...Calcutta.....T M & Co
Persia.....4196 Haughton .....P & O Co
Birdanessa..... ...2071 Anslie .....M M & Co
Zulian ....2414 Webb r ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Last Date.	Agents.
A Moltkefels ...	..3084	Schneider	..Hamburg	via Karachi 5-8...W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Leslie.....	2499	Goodwin	... ..Dunkirk	..29-7... J F & Co
D&E Steenberger	2455	Jange	... ...Rotterdam ...	W & A Graham & Co
F Othello...3327	Proctor	...Hull...	30-7	..J Finlay & Co
G Naderi...1165	Hughes...	Aden...	31-7...	B & P S N Co
K Sabarmati...	...621	Ahmed	.....	B S N Co
L Babaduri	329	Ahmed...Marmogoa	..B S N Co	
M Saraswati...443	Ebram...Bnownagar...	31-7	S N Co	
O Islami 1604	Green ...Jeddah...	3 S	B & P S NCo	
Q Majidi.....1857	Newby	Jeddah...718.....	Bo & P S N Co	
Gymeric.....2558	Williams	...& Pajbhoy		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia 4031	Hamilton	Liverpool...	7-8...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberian ...2032	Gore...	Dunkirk ...	8-7	...J M & Co
6 Etterio 2322	Wallace....	...Baltimore ...	4-8...	W & A Graham & Co
6 Crosby 2531	Bovey	T Morrison & Co		
7 Trieste.....4203	Vancica	Trieste...	1-8	A L S N Co
9 Arcadia ...3573	Barcham ...	Shanghai	2-8	P & O Co
10 & 11 Delta	478	Martin ...Shanghai	....16-8...	P & O Co
15 Vadala... 2164	Tipper	...Calcutta	...2-8 ...	M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kasara..... .....535 Persian Gulf .....M M & Co

M W D D

Shah Jehan .....2566 Bore... .... M J & Co
30 tons crane.
Dredger Kuphas ...474 Loyon..... .... B P Trust
E W D D
Retravati..... 699 Fakera ..... B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Nawab.....	Elliot	Calcutta, July 1
28	Adamsturm	Hosinheir	N York, June 22
	Persia	Haughton ...	London, July 7
	Chanda	Tice	London, June 21

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Ariel	Hyde	Antwerp
28	H M S Espiegle...	Lafray.....	Persian Gulf
	Linga	Rothwell.....	Karachi
	Markgraf.....	Thle.....	Zanzibar, &c
	Ceylon Maru	Torzowa	Kobe, &c
	Clan Ferguson ...	Jones	Galle

The steamer Clan Leslie, Captain Goodwin, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta, &c.
" Chanda for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant and is due here on the morning of the 6th August.

The Bibby Line steamer Denbigh Hall, passed Suez on the 26th instant and is due to arrive here on the 6th proximo, and the same Co's steamer Trafford Hall passed Suez on the 25th instant and is due to arrive here on the 6th proximo, and the same Co's steamer City of Calcutta, sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd instant.

MR. CONSUL TOMS reports from Swatow (China) that there is in that locality a considerable increase in the consumption of morphia, which came largely into use as a remedy for those anxious to give up the use of opium, and Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei, states that "the diminution in the use of opium seems to be leading to an excessive use of alcohol."

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 29th July, 1911.

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ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

FOR over a generation people have grumbled with increasing vehemence at the cost of house-rent in Bombay; until now it is frequently pointed out in private conversation and in the Press that we are paying as much annual rent for three or four rooms here as is given for a mansion in Kensington or a place in the country at home. But the stress and the hurry of life have also increased within the same period, and Europeans have had less and less time to give to the question of their own accommodation. People have been glad to take what they could get, and have put up with discomfort in the hope that a better day would come. The number of private owners, that is to say, of Europeans living on their own property, has probably become smaller, and interest in the actual construction of dwelling-places has therefore declined. The wholesome checks which public feeling and economic necessity exert in European and in American cities have been wanting, and the erection of new buildings has proceeded with little regard to the taste and convenience of the tenants. That was not always so. The older bungalows and business offices were built to meet definite requirements and to suit people's means. Whatever the reason may have been that led to the introduction of more ornate styles of building, it was not popular demand. All along, it is evident, people would have preferred simpler and less expensive residences if it had been possible to get them; and the tendency towards dearer building has continued in spite of grumbling and protests. Bombay has suffered in consequence. Not only have rents risen, but various styles of building, generally unsuited to the climate, have been tried, until something like chaos now rules over the architectural appearance of the city. The connection between the two things is not accidental. Lack of sympathy between architects and builders on the one side and the occupiers on the other, inevitable perhaps in the circumstances, has appreciably contributed to the increase in the price of house-accommodation and at the same time to the confusion in architectural styles. We are paying in the shape of rent not only for much that we do not want but for a good deal that our taste tells us is bad. The chief cause of dear houses in this as well as in other cities, is dear land. But where land is so dear and building sites are so expensive as in Bombay, ordinary prudence would suggest strict economy in building and the avoidance of all unnecessary expenditure upon exterior ornamentation. Everything has to be paid for by the tenant; and it is obvious that the less he has to pay for the outside of his house the more value he will get for his money in space and comfort inside. Luxuries are always expensive; and if we have to pay for architectural excrescences, it does not lessen our dissatisfaction to think that we are charged in proportion more for those additions than for the land or building. It is, therefore, somewhat sad to reflect that the cost of living in Bombay is kept high by those little towers and domes of which there is such a plentiful variety, and that the striving after novelty and originality which is manifest, both in public and in private buildings, has to be paid for in bigger rents.

Other cities have had to provide houses for the middle and upper classes as well as Bombay; and though allowance will have to be made for the difference in climatic conditions, it is to the cities of the continent that Bombay will probably have to look for instruction. The high price of land does not hinder the erection in Rome or in Paris of solid and comfortable residences which might well form models for future use here, and which at best can show that a building may be handsome without being ornate, and beautiful without ceasing to be simple. The influence of this tradition still lingers in Byculla and Mazagon, and in parts of the Fort and of the city, where the evidence of a desire to economise in material and to suit people's comfort may be gathered from bungalows and offices. And if we are ever to get again as much for the rents we have to pay as our predecessors got for theirs, the people who are to live in the houses must in some way or other regain control over materials and design. We are not arguing for cheap materials. On the contrary, the better the materials used in a building, the more advantageous it is to the whole community. The man who builds a good house of sound material and simple design is a benefactor to his city and country. He may build it as massively as he pleases and of the most expensive stone he can buy; but it is of a design that suits the climate and that others can copy, it is clear gain to others as well as to himself. More than any other art architecture depends upon the favour of public opinion; and when as at the present time in Bombay, there is no co-operation between the architect and the public, there is little prospect of the production of beautiful buildings.

There is all the more reason, then, why we should welcome the announcement that the Improvement Trust is to appoint its own architect, who will presumably control the designs of all buildings upon the Trust's lands. For although complaints and criticisms about rents and houses are constantly heard, opinion on the artistic side of the question is not sufficiently informed nor explicit to influence the architectural development of the city. We must, therefore, look to some authority like the Trust for guidance until a clearer and stronger opinion forms. Fortunately the Trust occupies a good position not only, because of the powers entrusted to it, but also because of its long experience in the development of the city's sites. There is nobody so well fitted to interpret the public mind and to meet the wants of the growing communities. And it has the opportunity of impressing through its own building regulations upon landlords and tenants alike the beauty as well as the utility of simple designs and quiet colours. Fundamentally the economic and the artistic questions in architecture are one and the same. A house is in the first instance a place to live in and but secondly a thing to look upon; and speaking broadly a plain building is not only likely to be a more comfortable house, but to be better worth looking at than some of our recent specimens. In any case it will not offend the eye and will offer a background for great public buildings when the time for these comes. There is plenty of room among our shops and residences for halls and palaces with rich adornment and decoration. Some of the loveliest buildings in the world are found in India, and the purely decorative effect of those tombs and temples remains like a dream in the memory of all who have seen them. Bombay, too, may one day rejoice in the possession of architectural works of art; but our builders must get rid of the notion that ornamentation is necessary to beauty either in public dwellings or in private dwellings, before the foundations of a better city are laid. We can hope that the Trust will enforce the lesson on their own estates, and by keeping down extravagant designs give both people and architects a better chance.

THE "DIE-HARD" PEERS.

THE "Die-Hards" is the bantering title employed by the "Daily Mail" to designate those peers who so valiantly swore to uphold Lord Halsbury's banner to the last ditch. But the peers are not dying so hard as they swore. They are in fact quietly changing their minds, and the same journal we have mentioned, jeers, at them that never was there such a fiasco. As we expected a few days ago, Lord Lansdowne, even if he is not able to do so already, should very soon be in a position to give Mr. Asquith the assurance of the passing of the Commons' clauses of the Veto Bill, which he had to refuse last week. Lord Lansdowne's position has not been exactly disclosed, but he has gained so many adherents, to his policy of facing the inevitable, that it is generally doubted whether there is any longer any risk of the violent section being able to force the creation of peers. Such a belief is supported by the shy attitude, which the organisers of the Halsbury banquet have assumed. They refuse to publish a list of the peers supporting Lord Halsbury, and the obvious explanation is that so many of those, whose exuberant enthusiasm found outburst at the other evening's banquet have discovered calmer counsel, and now the number who remain is inconsiderable. While their anonymous flight proceeds, Lord St. Aldwyn, better remembered as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has thrown his weighty influence into Lord Lansdowne's scale, and is prepared to lead fifty peers into the Government lobby, should the "die-hards" force a division. Whether the need will arise it is hardly possible to say at present. If the defections from his ranks continue, even Lord Halsbury may be induced to reconsider his decision and not court ignominious defeat. At the same time his redoubtable spirit will more probably be expressed in defiance to the end; he will not be content without his final protest. For him it is possible to feel some admiration. He has passed the age of change; it is impossible for his judgment to move from grooves in which it has been accustomed to run. Therefore he remains an outstanding and dominant figure of protest against the work of new social forces, the strength of which he cannot understand. But his erstwhile followers cut a sorry figure; the dignity of the peerage has fallen on sorry days.

PROHIBITION FIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE closing months of the present year will see New Zealand in the throes of a remarkable political struggle, probably the bitterest in which the people of the Dominion will have engaged during the history of this colony. The temperance party in New Zealand has always been in a very powerful position, especially since female suffrage brought it a great acquisition of strength and drastic temperance legislation has gradually extended its scope. At each triennial licensing poll during the last ten years, district after district has been added to the area in which no licenses are permitted and last year the temperance party extracted a promise from Parliament that a national vote for or against prohibition should be taken in addition to the local polls. The no-license movement, as the New Zealanders term the efforts to obtain prohibition in the Dominion, is a record of alternating fights and skirmishes. They began some sixty years ago, when the Dominion was in its very early childhood. The campaign was conducted mainly on educational lines, political action of any importance being almost out of the question. With the granting of women's franchise, a remarkable change came over the position. In 1893 the New Zealand Parliament gave the right to vote for members of the House of Representatives to every woman over the age of twenty-one years, without regard to wealth, position, or any other consideration except the time of residence in the Dominion. The women showed that they fully appreciated the privilege. They became a force in politics that had to be reckoned with, and they have made a strong impress on the country's licensing legislation. In 1896 the no-license party, with which the women are in close sympathy, secured the "local option" vote. Before no-license is declared there must be a majority of three-fifths of the voters in favour of it. The party wished for a bare majority, but even with the larger majority it has now to its credit twelve large and important no-license districts. The same majority will be necessary in order to secure national prohibition. It is not considered probable that a three-fifths majority will be secured this year, but the temperance party expects to obtain an actual majority and it is stated that it gains a large number of recruits annually as its active propaganda amongst the "young people" brings a considerably larger number of them to its ranks, than go to the liquor party. Looking at the temperance party's successes in the past it may well be that New Zealand will become a land of universal prohibition in years to come. At the same time the people may hesitate to take the deeper plunge, which national prohibition means, and the liquor party are vigorously pointing out the adventurousness of such a policy. In any event if prohibition is ever carried the drinkers are to be given four years' grace before supplies are stopped.

GONDAL.

UNDER the able Government of the Thakore Sahib the little State of Gondal in Kathiawar has during recent years enjoyed a large measure of property. 1910-11 unhappily was a year in which it was found impossible to battle so successfully with adverse circumstances. A partial failure of the crops is described in the administration report, a failure which was not due to insufficient rainfall but rather to capricious changes of the weather. Jawari and bajri did badly, cotton was almost wholly destroyed by the weather changes after October, wheat suffered greatly from blight and frost, and the only satisfactory yield was from grain and pulses. These failures, of course, coming towards the close of the year did not have full effect upon the condition of the people before November and December. During the greater part of the year food prices were normal, fodder was even a little cheaper than it had been the year before, and the cultivators were comfortably off. Manufactures, consisting besides cotton-spinning chiefly of woollen manufactures, brass and copper ware and wood and ivory work were in a very prosperous condition, but naturally the smallness of the cotton crop resulted in some decrease in the number of hand-looms. There was a very great increase in the value of exported commodities, on which the report might with advantage throw more light. From a figure a little over Rs. 6½ lakhs the exports advanced to over Rs. 14½ lakhs while imports Rs. 23½ lakhs, showed an increase of less than one lakh. An auspicious event during the year, which was celebrated with much rejoicing, was the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the Thakore's rule, and his subjects, amongst whom the beneficent results of His Highness' Government are generally recognised, look forward to many more years of contentment under their present ruler.

GENERAL SIR E. BARROW, Commanding the Southern Army, accompanied by Lady Barrow, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from England by the P. and O. Co's. mail, steamer "Persia." A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Persia," were Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. MacLeod, Mrs. MacLeod, Dr. Jan Mahomed, Maharajah Kunwar Shri Sadul Singh Bahadur, Kunwars Bhairum Singh, Rangit Singh, Gulap Singh and Balaj Singh, Thakurs Sardul Singh and Bukhtawar Singh.

H. M. S. "ESPIEGLE," Commander Maxwell Lafroy, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, left Simla on a monsoon tour yesterday morning.

H.H THE MAHARAJAH of Bikanir, who had been to England for the Coronation, returned to Bombay, yesterday by the P. and O. Co's., Mail steamer, "Persia," a large number of his Highness subjects residing in Bombay, were present at the Carnac Bunder to meet him. A salute of 17 guns was fired to announce his arrival.

LORD REAY presided over a meeting of the East India Association held at Caxton Hall, when a paper was read by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, honorary secretary of the London All-India Moslem League, dealing with the aims and objects of the Moslem University which it is proposed to found at Aligarh. Lord Reay said he thought we had been on the wrong track in India in making the universities purely examining bodies. He had no doubt that the Government would look on this project for a university with favour, and that Government patronage would be forthcoming.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

"I ONLY hope that the visits of the King and Queen to India may be as successful as their Majesties' reception in Ireland" was the remark made to me by a man high in political life. Certainly it cannot be a greater success. A friend of mine who was in London during the Coronation period and who being a person of some social position was summoned to the functions in the Irish capital says that cordial as were the popular demonstrations in the Metropolis, they were not to be compared with the enthusiasm of the Irish folk. My friend is an Irishman and he may be thought to have been exaggerating, but exactly the same thing is said by the special correspondents of the London daily papers. All classes irrespective of creed or party seemed to have done their best to make the stay of the King and his Consort a happy one, but it is noted that none were so demonstrative as the very poor. The Queen evidently captured their hearts at first sight. She had not long been in Dublin before she was in the slums, inspecting Lord Iveagh's "play centre" and within 24 hours she was there again, the object this time being to visit a maternity hospital. The police regulations were not so rigid as they are in London on similar occasions and the result was that these humble admirers of the "sweet lady" in their eagerness to show respect to her almost swarmed into the Royal carriage. If the Dublin visit has been a triumph for the King it has been an even greater triumph for the Queen. One of the most interesting of the many interesting incidents was that of the presentation to her Majesty of a moving token of esteem from 165,000 Irish women. Their address which was handed to her Majesty by a deputation of 40 ladies contained the following beautiful passage: —"The women of Ireland have been hopefully thinking of the visit of their Queen and pondering how best to express to her the greeting of their hearts. One element alone pervades their land and searches every heart and home and every open plain—the wind. Therefore to the four-voiced wind they commit their message. The strong dark wind from the North, the mild white wind from the South, the sad brown wind from the West, the fresh red wind from the East—all mingle their breath and in unison blow justice, love, mercy, and courage in a golden shower of hope on the jewelled crown of Queen Mary." After Ireland gallant little Wales, where the investiture of the Prince of Wales passed off without a hitch and was not only a great feather in the cap of Mr. Lloyd George but an important historic event, "The most remarkable and interesting moving ceremony it has ever been my good fortune to witness" is Mr. Balfour's comment.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir James Mackay—in future to be known as Lord Inchcape—having been created a peer has *ipso facto* ceased to be a member of the Council of India to which he was first appointed more than 14 years ago and from which by the effluxion of time he would have retired in April next. He joined the Council by invitation of Lord George Hamilton in 1897 and on the completion of his ten years' service was reappointed by Lord Morley for five years. In commercial circles on your side there will, I imagine, be some disappointment at Lord Crewe's departure from precedent in choosing as the successor of Lord Inchcape not a merchant or banker who has lived in India but a London banker. It, is of course, very desirable and indeed essential that Lombard-street should be represented in the Council, but I should have thought that the interests of the higher finance were adequately looked after by Sir Felix Schuster and that it would have been more in accordance with the fitness of things if a man of Indian business knowledge and experience had been selected to fill the vacancy. The new member, Mr. Laurence Currie is a son of Mr. Bertram Currie who accepted a seat in the Council for 15 years and a managing partner in the great banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. On his mother's side he is connected with the family of which Lord Kimberley is the head and he is a nephew of the late Lord Currie, the distinguished diplomatist. On personal grounds there is nothing to be said against the appointment, but from an Indian point of view it is inexplicable.

DR. PALMER'S "STATEMENT."

An interesting statement by the Bishop of Bombay has just been issued. It deals with the Bombay Diocesan Association which has been formed at his wish in connection with the Indian Church Aid Association. The objects of the new organization are explained to be, (a) To strengthen the work of the big Missionary Societies—S.P.G. and C.M.S.; (b) to create a body of Diocesan Clergy, to be at the disposal of the Bishop, and not responsible, ultimately, to a Society in England; (c) to raise a Diocesan Fund, to be dealt with by the Bishop and his Diocesan Synod, without the delays inevitable under the present conditions. At least £3,000 a year is required to meet some of the most urgent needs and it appeals to all who are connected with the Diocese of Bombay "either by the associations of personal work or residence in that part of India; or by the often-forgotten, but none the less real, claims of income derived from Indian securities; or by personal ties with the Bishop—through Oxford, through his work in the Junior Clergy Missionary Association or otherwise." The Bishop gives four reasons why there should be a Bombay Diocesan Association—1. Because very few people in England know or care about the Diocese; 2. because Bombay is an important strategic point; 3. because the Societies which support work in the Diocese are unable to keep up their own work; 4. Because new work urgently needs attempting and there is no agency by which it can be attempted. Incidentally his Lordship pays a great compliment to the Brahmans of the Bombay Presidency whom he is inclined to regard as "the cleverest people in India." As a proof of their versatility he gives a short list of notable men of the last thirty years :—Mr. Justice Ranade, "one of the best Indian Judges of the Bombay High Court;" Mr. B. G. Tilak, "the most magnetic personality of the extremists;" Mr. Gokhale, far the cleverest of the moderate Nationalists and one of the best orators who has ever spoken English"; Principal Paranjpye, "a senior Wrangler and devoted educator;" Professor Bhandarkar "one of the best Sanskrit scholars." People at home, he has found, are beginning to realise the importance of the Brahmins of the Western Presidency, because of certain outrages. But it is, he adds, "fairer to remember them as a community second to none in India for ability and studiousness." From what the Bishop says globe-trotters do not devote as much time as they ought to Bombay. Let us hope that one effect of his "statement" will be to induce Coronation visitors not to treat the first city in India as if it were a mere Clapham junction.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—PROPOSED EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The annual luncheon of the above Association took place at the Trocadero on the 7th instant and was a great success. The company numbered over ninety, half of whom were "distributors," wholesale and retail. This is a large increase on former years and as the progress has been gradual and steady it shows that the home manufacture and consumption of British silks is going ahead, so much so in fact that in a few years we shall be independent of the cheaper foreign importations as we long have been in respect of sumptuary varieties in which we now lead the world. The Coronation was a popular demonstration of that. The speech of the afternoon was that delivered by Sir George Birdwood in proposing the toast of the guests and he has been warmly congratulated by both the President of the Association (Mr. Frank Warner) and the Secretary (Mr. Arthur Piggott.) Free Traders claim that the revival of British silk manufactures during the past five years is a hard nut for Tariff Reformers to crack and Sir George Birdwood who never leaves an opportunity of girding at the advocates of fiscal change and at Colonials, declared in an audible aside, not given in the report of his speech, that talking of *economic* enemies, our Colonies were more deadly forces than any foreign countries and that our truest economic interests were bound up with those of France, Germany, the Mediterranean countries and supremely India and the Far East. Certainly Sir George has the courage of his convictions. Mr. Warner, in the course of his remarks, urged the holding of a special silk exhibition in 1912. Sir George Birdwood heartily supported the proposal. Useful as international exhibitions were, national exhibitions were, he observed, not less useful, and special exhibitions were most useful of all when the promotion of a particular industry was desired. They also always excited a greater and more intelligent interest, and the Exhibition proposed by Mr. Warner would prove invaluable in drawing popular attention to the extraordinary advances made in the silk manufactures of the United Kingdom since 1851—in technique and intrinsic value, and above all in artistic merit. He could recall every strip of silk shown in the exhibition of 1851—and it was simply amazing to compare with them the show of British silk we can now make in the mercers' windows of all London Town.

COMRADE KEIR HARDIE AND THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Under the heading "Two Dedication Stones" the following appeared in a London paper on Tuesday:—"The Bermondsey branch of the Independent Labour Party have purchased the premises in Fort-street, Bermondsey, which were formerly the Bermondsey Working Men's Institute. Over the main entrance is a stone bearing the inscription:—"Bermondsey Working Men's Institute. This stone was laid by the Right Hon. Earl Rosebery, P.C., July 18, 1887." To the immediate right of it is now a stone which Mr. Keir Hardie unveiled on Saturday afternoon, bearing the words:—'This stone was unveiled on Saturday, July 8th, 1911, by J. Keir Hardie, M.P., to commemorate the purchase of the Institute by the Independent Labour Party and the dedication of the building to the Labour and Socialist cause. Socialism the hope of the world.' Mr. Keir Hardie, in unveiling the stone, reminded his hearers of the fact that Lord Rosebery and he were both Scotchmen. They had a common country, it was true, but nothing else in common which he knew of. Lord Rosebery laid the foundation-stone in Liberalism. The Bermondsey Socialists were there that afternoon to lay the foundation-stone afresh in Socialism and to dedicate the building to the cause of common humanity." Does "common humanity," as the words are used by Mr. Hardie and his friends, include, I wonder, wicked persons like Lord Rosebery?

OLLA PODRIDA.

Hostility to motor-cars though not so fierce as it was a few years ago still exists, as the following cutting from the Agony Column of the *Times* clearly shows :—

The Motor Tyranny.—I should be glad to hear from Pedestrians or Horsemen who would support me in organizing a national horse and foot league with the object of restricting the use of our roads to horse and foot traffic exclusively.—Williams Stanley Shaw. The London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

Whether "William Stanley Shaw" has heard from any sympathisers I cannot say, but he has heard from one who holds contrary opinion. The subjoined appeared as an advertisement in Wednesday's issue of the *Times*:

The Animal Nuisance.—I should be glad to hear from those who are interested in an advance being made in the methods of road locomotion which have been in vogue since the time of the Flood and would support the national safe and sanitary road-travel league with the object of prohibiting the use of our road-ways by pedestrians and animals.—"Automobilist." 1,776, The Times office, E.C.

With regard to the playful suggestion of "Automobilist" if some of his friends had not acted in the past as if they considered pedestrians had no right to make use of our roadways, motorists would not have had to encounter so much opposition from the general public.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, the well-known Deputy Commissioner (United Provinces) who is at present in this country on short leave will join the P and O. steamer at Marseilles on the 28th instant for Bombay.

The worthy incumbent of St. Paul's Yarmouth, Norfolk, is not without a sense of humour. "Several annoymous contributions of buttons have been received," he announces in his parish magazine, "and we are still wondering how to use these gifts as, from obvious reasons, they are unsuited to the needs of the heathen."

Music and modesty are not always allied. There were people who considered that the Royal Society of Arts greatly erred because it neglected to affix one of its well-known commemorative tablets on the house in which the late Sir Julius Benedict lived. Now Mr. J. Spencer Curwen writes to the Press to protest against the action of the L. C. C. whom the Royal Society of Arts has transferred the putting up of these memorials, in refusing to immortalise in this way the author of the song, "God bless the Prince of Wales." A year or two since Mr. Spencer Curwen approached the County Council on the subject, and they frankly replied that in their opinions Mr. Brinley Richards was not sufficiently distinguished for such an honour. Most people, I imagine, will agree with them.

Mr. Arthur Lee, M. P., who has been a Minister of the Crown and will probably be one again when his party return to power, was the central figure at the Cheltenham College prize-distribution the other day. If, he remarked in the course of his speech, they observed the products of the educational systems of France, Germany and America they would thank God they were Englishmen and Old Cheltonians. And yet people sometimes wonder why there is a prejudice against Englishmen in foreign countries.

[(Continued on page 8).

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

TENSION OF SITUATION RELIEVED.

United and Firm British Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith referred to the Moroccan question and said: "The question in connection with Morocco has reached a point where it will become increasingly embarrassing and anxious, unless a solution is found. We cannot say whether the subject of the present Franco-German conversations affects British interests until we know the ultimate result. We cordially desire that they will result in a settlement, honourable and satisfactory to both countries and not prejudicing British interests. We would not think of attempting to interfere with any territorial arrangements in West Africa, which those directly interested considered reasonable.

Failing a settlement, we must become active parties in discussing the situation. This will be our duty in defence of British interests.

Mr. Balfour said that the careful and guarded statement of the Prime Minister did not require comment or criticism. If foreign critics supposed we should be wiped off the map, because we had some difficulties, they little knew the British temper.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said the members of the Labour Party would co-operate with the Labourites in Germany and France to the last moment in the interests of peace.

Feeling in Berlin.

Reuter's Agency's note to the effect that Britain adheres to Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons on July 6th, and is convinced that any settlement outside Morocco, which France may accept will not be prejudicial to England, has been accepted in Berlin, finally disposing of the recent alarmist reports. The Bourse displayed renewed firmness yesterday, and the Press generally welcomes the assurance that Great Britain is holding aloof from the Franco-German negotiations regarding compensation in the regions outside Morocco. The Press admits that Great Britain has a voice in deciding the fate of Morocco.

The London Press declares with emphasis that the significant feature of Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Balfour's statements was the evidence of national unity, and interprets Mr. Asquith's speech as meaning that there is ample ground for a fair adjustment between France and Germany, and that there is no reason why it should not be reached.

The French Press welcomes Mr. Asquith's statement regarding Morocco, as tending to hasten a solution of the crisis.

The *Figaro* praises the clearness and tact of the statement, and thinks that it defines in a marvellous manner the principle underlying British Policy.

A German Globe-Trotter's View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

A German globe-trotter, who left Calcutta for Bombay, en route to Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama and San Francisco, gave his opinion to a Press representative on the Morocco situation. He said we all admire England for her open door policy and for treating foreigners on an equal footing with her own nationals, but why should England attempt to force the hands of the German Empire by objecting to a naval port in Morocco. It seems to be the British opinion that whatever Germany undertakes is with a view to undermine English supremacy on the sea. If it came to a war with England it would be a sort of armageddon or international war and taken on the off-chance that England would anihilate our fleet, which is not likely. Germany would still remain as it always has been a great power and we would have no difficulty in recouping our losses from other sources. God forbid, should it ever come to a battle on land, no nation in the world would care to be Germany's adversary on the battlefield. If it ever came to war we shall have to fight. As long as the Rhine is a German river and as long as the Channel divides England from the Continent, there will be no war between the two nations. I should like to say, in conclusion, however, that Germany is so convinced of the justice of its claims that a settlement is most unlikely unless those claims receive due consideration.

GERMAN POLICY.

A communication issued by the German Foreign Office, late on July 7, reminds the Powers (says a "Daily News" telegram from Berlin) that on no occasion has Germany bound herself to a policy of disinterestedness in Morocco. It states that Mr. Asquith's admission of the existence of "a new situation" in itself justifies Germany's action.

"Responsible officials in London and Paris," it adds, "are well aware that the sending of an English or French warship to Agadir would be regarded here as an unfriendly act, would render the crisis more acute, and would affect unfavourably the diplomatic discussion which M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, will shortly open on his return to Berlin."

According to a communique in the "Lokalanzeigar," the main features of the British Premier's statements are:—

(1) That England will now in her own interest adopt a more active policy in Morocco, and

(2) That Mr. Asquith's reference to treaty obligations towards France has a narrow sense and meant that in future England will maintain a free hand to pursue in Morocco a more purely English policy.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" understands that M. Cambon has been instructed to say that the sending of a German warship to Agadir is injurious to French interests, and a violation of international agreements.

On July 8 the "Times" said:—President Fallieres returned to Paris yesterday from Holland, but no Cabinet meeting has yet been held. In the meantime, however, our Paris Correspondent informs us that neither public opinion nor any conceivable French Cabinet will hear of the cession or promise of any Moroccan territory or any Moroccan port to Germany.—The Russian Government, on receipt of the German Note informing it of the despatch of the "Panther" to Agadir, sent a request to Berlin for an explanation of the German action.—Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons has been taken calmly.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—All that is known of the German Government's reply to Russia's request for an explanation of the Agadir demonstration is not reassuring. Germany is represented as declaring that the Sus region does not come within the French sphere as defined by the Algeciras Act and the Agreement of 1909.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE VETO BILL CRISIS.

"No Surrender" Party Dwindling.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

The list of Lord Lansdowne's supporters is growing. It is generally doubted whether the adherents of the "no surrender" policy are sufficiently numerous to compel the creation of peers.

The *Standard* and *Daily Mail* banter the "Die Hards," the latter journal remarking that there never was such a fiasco.

The organisers of the Halsbury banquet refuse to publish a list of the peers supporting Lord Halsbury.

The *Daily Mail* understands that the majority of them have withdrawn.

It is stated that Lord St. Aldwyn has pledged himself to lead fifty peers into the Government lobby, if a division be forced.

CREATION OF PEERS.

London, July 14.

It has for some time been understood in Ministerial circles that the Master of Elibank, as Chief Whip, has had the preparation of the list of names of supporters of the Liberal Party which the Ministry will submit to the King, if the Constitutional crisis ends in a creation of peers. The number 500, with which the public have been familiarized, there is reason to believe was taken as the number that might be required in extreme eventualities, and it is stated that there are more than 500 names now on the list. Some, it is understood, are members of the House of Commons, and a large number are supporters of the Liberal Party outside the House. If the crisis end with a creation of peers there would thus be a number of by-elections to the House of Commons. It is evident that the members of the House of Commons on the list for the most part would vacate seats in districts in the country which are favourable to Liberalism, for in such districts the Liberals have, for some time past, shown great activity, and it is these preparations which have been thought on the Unionist side to be preparations for a General Election.

The list is no thing of yesterday. There is reason for saying that a good deal of the work in connexion with it was done in the month of May. During that month the Master of Elibank was sometimes absent from the House of Commons, and his absences led to a rumour that he was again taking an active interest in the work of a Government Department and would enter the Cabinet when the Government was reconstructed. It is now apparent however, that at this time the activities of the Master of Elibank were required outside the House in connexion with the Government's list.

LIBERAL PEERS AND THE BILL.

The division lists during the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords afford interesting data on both sides. Since the Liberal Government came into power in 1905, they have advised the creation of 48 new peers. On Wednesday last, the Government obtained the votes of only 46 of their supporters in the division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment. On June 29, on one of Lord Cromer's amendments only 48 peers voted with the Government, of whom three were not Liberals. In the division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment the following Liberal peers, whose titles have been created since 1905, did not vote:—Lord Airedale, Lord Ashby, St. Ledgers, Lord Courtney, Lord Devonport, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Furness, Lord Holden, Lord Peckover, Lord Weardale, and Lord Wolverhampton. Of the Liberal peers of longer standing the following did not vote in this division:—Lord Acton, Lord Aberdare, Lord Ashton, the Marquess of Breadalbane the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Burhclere Lord Coleridge, the Earl of Elgin, the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Reay, Lord Rendel, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Shuttleworth, and Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Wandsworth voted with the Opposition. It may be that some abstentions were due to unavoidable causes, and, of course, some of the Liberal peers, like Lord Gladstone, Lord Denman, and Lord Islington are at the post of duty elsewhere. But the lack of enthusiasm on the part of a number of the Liberal peers is to be noted. On the Opposition side it is more difficult to arrive at a just analysis of the division lists, as from various causes there is always and on every occasion a proportion who do not or cannot attend. But the recent division lists show that not a few Oppposition peers who on great occasions would naturally take part have abstained from voting in the division on the Parliament Bill.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Official Announcement.

LONDON, JULY 28.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will leave for India on November 9th returning on January 28th.

AMERICAN TRUST CAMPAIGN.

Evasion of Sherman Law to be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, JULY 28.

Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney-General, announces that the Department of Justice is planning the immediate prosecution of all trusts and monopolies, which are not being dissolved, or otherwise taking steps to obey the Sherman Law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and other cases.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

Town Sacked by the Ex-Shah's Troops.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Sir Edward Grey, alluding to Persia, in the House of Commons yesterday, said: "We cannot intervene in North Persia nor press intervention on Russia. If Russia chooses a policy of intervention that policy cannot be described as unreasonable. The Persian Government is absolutely within its rights in declaring the ex-Shah's pension forfeit. A struggle has begun in Persia. We can only watch the course of events. If the consequences become alarming, we might take measures to protect life and property in places within our reach."

TEHERAN, JULY 28.

The ex-Shah's Turcomans have sacked the town of Shahrud.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Speaking on Persia, yesterday evening, Sir Edward Grey described the return of the ex-Shah as a most untoward event.

THE AVIATION RACE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The British Government has purchased the monoplane, which M. Beaumont used during the *Daily Mail* circuit race.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

Important Speech by Sir Edward Grey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The debate on the Foreign Estimates in the House of Commons was continued, various subjects being raised.

Sir Edward Grey, replying, made reference to Albania, and expressed anxiety and regret at the occurrences in that country.

The Foreign Minister intimated that the continuance of the British support of the new regime depended on its power to produce order. He would not say that the Powers would not intervene if the emergency were serious enough. Intervention, added Sir Edward Grey, would mean the destruction of the new regime.

[The Albanian leader, Ismail Kemal Bey, who is now in Vienna, defines the Albanian demands as follows:—

1. A guarantee against a repetition of such events as have occurred during the last two years.
2. Respect for all Greek religious customs and traditions.
3. Recognition of Albanian nationality.
4. Freedom of teaching and learning.
5. Proper administration based on decentralisation.
6. A knowledge of the Albanian language, to be obligatory for officials in Albania.
7. Reform of military service for Albanians.
8. Exclusive employment of the proceeds of taxes paid by Albanians for progressive purposes in Albania.
9. The return of the confiscated weapons.]

LORD KITCHENER AND EGYPT.

No Change of Policy.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Adverting in his speech on the Foreign Estimates to Egypt, Sir Edward Grey paid a tribute to the late Sir Eldon Gorst. He said that Lord Kitchener's appointment was a civil one. It did not mean a change from the policy of civil government and reform to a military and reactionary policy. Sir Edward paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's impartiality, and said he did not stir up strife, but showed considerable diplomatic qualities in smoothing over difficulties.

The Foreign Estimates were adopted.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.

Lord Crewe's Answer to Deputation.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Lord Crewe, speaking to a deputation headed by Lord Courtney in favour of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, suspended any pronounced view pending the opinions of the local Governments on the Bill. He dwelt on its difficulties and cost, while expressing the utmost sympathy of the Government of India with the objects of the Bill.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians vs. Northamberland.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Wilfred Rhodes, (Yorkshire), has accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to visit Australia.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The match between the Indians and Northumberland, at Newcastle, opened in fine weather to-day. Four thousand spectators were present.

The Indians went in first and made 352. Meheromji scored 117, including twenty fours. He gave no chances. Warden made 116, including seventeen fours. This is his first century in England. Kanga made 49. He was once struck in the head by a ball and had to retire, but resumed later.

Northumberland, on going in, made 15 for two wickets.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Suggested Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

The *Pioneer* says, with reference to the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, which subject is known to have been taken up again, a rumour has gained currency that a particular official is to work out the scheme forthwith as if a big reform of this kind could be disposed of off-hand. There is not, we believe, any intention of hasty action of this kind which would probably defeat the end in view, for the amalgamation to be effective and to secure the smooth working of the two departments on the English system, and it must be carefully prepared for the public as well as the departmental interest being safeguarded. This is eminently the case where details should be most scrupulously regarded before a formal sanction to the privilege has been given.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of new offices for the Locomotive Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Parel, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Lieutenant A. R. Burton, 79th Battery, has been posted to the Home Establishment.

Major-General McBean embarks for India on the 11th August next to take up the appointment of General Officer Commanding Bareilly Brigade.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Further Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Further arrangements for the King's visit to Calcutta have now been published. The Hon'ble Mr. McLeod, Convener of the Maidan Arrangements Sub-Committee, reports that it has been decided to erect the ampitheatre close up to the trees of the Casuarina Avenue facing Chowringhee, a site which had been approved by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. A plan had been prepared by Mr. Thornton, the architect, and estimates were called for. When they are definitely settled, the erection of the ampitheatre will begin at once. It has been designed in the form of a semi-circle with seating accommodation for 4,000, or about 1,200 more than on the occasion of Prince of Wales's visit. In addition, there is to be a screened gallery for purdah ladies.

The Fireworks Sub-Committee report that fireworks by Messrs. J. Pain and Sons, worth Rs. 15,000, are to be displayed between 6 and 7 p. m. and an effective military tattoo and torchlight procession is to be given in conjunction with these schemes. The questions regarding the illumination of the Maidan and the Fort are still under consideration.

INDIAN LADIES AND THE QUEEN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Mrs. N. C. Sen has written a letter to the Press with reference to the proposal that the Indian ladies in Calcutta should give a purdah reception to the Queen-Empress. Mrs. Sen says that the subject has been discussed more than once at small meetings, while a cable was sent from the "Mahila Samity Institution", about three months ago to Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar, requesting her to be President of the Reception Committee. The Maharani-Adhirani of Burdwan and a few others also have been approached. They also showed sympathy and promised help and co-operation. The ladies appear to find some little difficulty in organising such a function, but the proposal is so interesting and timely that it is hoped that the leading ladies will take it up and carry it to a successful issue.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

At the Calcutta Corporation meeting this evening on the motion of Mr. Wyness it was resolved that the Engineer for roads should prepare an estimate for oiling roads other than those on which the macadam has been laid which will be used during the Royal visit to Calcutta with a view to minimizing the dust nuisance.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

How the significance of the Delhi Durbar is to be brought home to the masses of India's scattered towns and villages is the question of the hour. Some suggest boons in the shape of the release of convicts, an enhancement of the limit of income-tax, universal elementary education and in similar ways.

An excellent suggestion, says the *Englishman*, is one relating to the celebration of the Durbar at Delhi on December 12, in 400,000 villages of India by a miniature Durbar. A briefly worded message from His Majesty may be read at those Durbars in the villages in the vernacular of the district by the Tahsildar.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME TO BE PUBLISHED SOON.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The Durbar Committee, in course of a press note states that no official programme of Their Majesties' visit, the Coronation Durbar and their suites has been published. The details of the visit are only now under consideration in England and the commands of His Majesty the King-Emperor in the matter have not yet been received in India. The Coronation Durbar Committee hope to be able to make during August, an authoritative announcement as to the programmes.

A considerable number of applications have been directed to the Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee for tickets for the Durbar and other public ceremonies during the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Delhi in December next. It is notified for the information of the public that the Coronation Durbar Committee cannot undertake to provide tickets in response to direct applications from persons who are not invited to or resident in any of the Central or Provincial Camps or Military Camps or any other recognized camps within the Durbar area. Persons, not resident in any of these camps, who desire to obtain tickets for the Durbar or other public functions, must apply through the local Governments or in the case of residents in Native States, through the Political Officers, for tickets to the ceremonies which they wish to attend. The tickets will only be granted on the recommendation of these authorities.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Sir John Hewett and the Durbar Committee will meet at Delhi by the first week of August and return to Simla after a brief stay. The Durbar offices will finally move down to Delhi in September.

ORDERS FOR STATE CHAIRS.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Wimbridge and Company have been entrusted to make two State chairs for the use of their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress during their visit to Bombay. These have been designed by Mr. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to Government, and will be of a most imposing design. The same Company has also been entrusted with an order for two other chairs by the Coronation Durbar Committee of Aden for their Majesties' use there.

FLOODS IN MYSORE

Great Distress and Prompt Aid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 28.

Belated accounts from the remote interior of the Mysore Province state that during the recent abnormal floods in the river Cauvery many villages in the Mavalli and Talkad Narsipur Taluks of the French Rocks Sub-Division that stood on the banks of the river were swept away with all the cattle, grain stocks and other belongings of hundreds of ryots, but no loss of life is reported. The water is said to have reached the ancient granite bridge at Sivasamudrum, hard by the Bauvery Falls Electrical Power Works and to have badly damaged that picturesque structure of a bygone civilisation. A large number of destitute villagers were rescued by the prompt assistance of the Assistant Commissioner and the Amildar of the District. They have been sheltered in temporary sheds and provide with food and clothing.

The Maharajah motored back to Mysore this morning via Kunigal, Nagamangla and the French Rocks and will be at Ootacamund on the 1st August.

THE KOLAR CATASTROPHE.

Further Accounts of Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 28.

Mr. H. J. Gifford, Superintendent of the Champion Reef Gold Mine, telegraphing to the Press with reference to the report that 80 persons were killed in the late air-blast, says that it is an absolutely false and malicious fabrication. There is no commotion or trouble whatever on this field and all the work is proceeding regularly as usual at the Champion Reef. The casualties from the accident were fifteen killed underground, and five who died in hospital, making a total of twenty deaths. The accident occurred on the 18th inst., and the last body was recovered on the 22nd instant. No one is missing. A regular inquest was held and full details were sent to Government immediately.

A correspondent sends the following further account to the *Madras Mail*: The number of coolies killed in this accident is nineteen or twenty. Twenty-five coolies have received superficial injuries and most of them have resumed work. The underground staff is still engaged in having the 22nd and 23rd levels, which had become blocked, cleared of the debris.

A Bangalore paper, in a paragraph, recently animadverted strongly on the alleged culpability of the Champion Reef Staff in allowing these air-blasts to continue. The allegations are very serious and will in all probability be taken up by the Kolar Gold Field mining board. The mines on this field are being worked strictly in accordance with the Mysore mining rules, and if, as this paper insinuates, motives of "false economy" are responsible for these mysterious air-blasts, the Mysore Government who are represented by three Inspectors of Mines (two Englishmen and one Indian) would have censured the mining authorities long ago. No one with experience of mining on the Kolar Gold Fields will deny that the prevention of air-blasts is quite beyond the power of man, and it is hard to understand how the mining authorities can be held responsible, when they take place.

The study of the cause of "air-blasts" or "rock-quake" on the Kolar Field has been carried on for a long time and a considerable amount of work has been done and money expended in the investigation of the phenomenon, but, so far, the causes of air-blasts and their frequency are no nearer solution. The subject has by no means been allowed to rest in abeyance by the companies engaged in mining, as only in September last an extensive pamphlet was issued by Mr. H. M. A. Cooke who is in charge of the local Meteorological Observatory, giving notes on observations made in this connection.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

Annual Report and Prize-giving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Seva Sadan took place on Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Ranade in the presence of a large number of Indian ladies and a few gentlemen interested in the work of the Seva Sadan.

The hall which was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting was filled to its utmost capacity by ladies in all stations of life. Among those present were the wife of Chief of Ichalkaranji, the wife of the late Sirdar Abasaheb Patwardhan, Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar, the wife of Sirdar Tatya Saheb Natu and many others. Among others were the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Sirdar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda, Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Dr. Shikhere, Dr. Gokhale, Mr. Abasaheb Ranade and Mr. G. K. Devdhar.

Mrs. Hormusji A. Wadia presided and the proceedings opened with a song of welcome by the students of the Seva Sadan which was followed by a recitation from two other ladies.

The report of the Seva Sadan came next showing the progress made during the year. This was read by Mrs. Yaminabhai Bhat. The report stated that the objects of the Seva Sadan were, (a) the training of Indian women for educational, medical and charitable work; (b) the organization of educational and philanthropic work by women for women. The lines of its work were strictly non-sectarian. Besides English, Marathi, Arithmetic, etc., it also imparted industrial education, sewing, hosiery etc. It had classes in first aid and nursing. The Sassoon Hospital had opened a nursing class for probationers of the Seva Sadan where a year's course of practical training was given.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mrs. H. A. Wadia distributed the prizes.

On the conclusion of this part of the programme Mr. H. A. Wadia on behalf of his wife made a short speech, in the course of which he referred to the excellent work carried on by the Society.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society, then explained the purport of the speakers remarks to all present and also took the opportunity of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Wadia for the donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the building fund. After the distribution of flowers the proceedings terminated.

THE SUN ECLIPSE MELA.

Police Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 28.

A large fair or "mela" to celebrate the eclipse of the Sun will be held at Thaneswar on the 23rd October next. At the last 'mela which occurred in 1907, over five lakhs of people were present. The number attending this year may be even greater and about 700 police will be drafted to control the traffic.

DACOITY WITH ARMS.

One Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, JULY 28.

News reached here that last night a daring dacoity was committed in the house of Bhogowan Das of Sararachar, near Jitpur. The dacoits were young men 15 or 16 in number, armed with revolvers, guns and "ram-daos." One man was arrested and it is believed that he is of the "Bhadraloge" class. The Superintendent of Police starts to-night. No details are available as yet; the place is 50 miles away from here.

MOTOR BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Mr. Bachman, a cycle dealer of Dalhousie Square, was trying a motor bicycle prior to sending it to an up-country customer, when the back rim-brake jammed and he was thrown off sustaining severe injuries. He is in hospital and not yet out of danger.

CRIME IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Force of Tribal Law still Strong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 28.

The Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Provinces, in his review on the Criminal Justice Administration Report, says, that the outlaw and other evils are largely due to the failure of the attempt to force on the people the system of Criminal Law as opposed to the Tribal Law and custom which, while rightly safeguarding the interests of State in the preservation of order, makes little, if any, attempt to differentiate those cases in which the State is directly interested from those in which the parties might be assisted to come to a settlement in accordance with the tribal custom. The matter is under consideration. None of the superior judiciary had much legal training and they have doubtless done their best with the evidence placed before them, but when out of 317 cases of murder admitted to have occurred only 16 persons suffered the penalty of law, it is obvious that the terrors of the law can have little deterrent effect.

THE AMIR'S STRONG ACTION AGAINST OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

With reference to the action of the Amir in ordering the removal of dangerous outlaws well away from the Indo-Afghan Frontier under the agreement made with the Government of India who have taken similar measures on their side of the border, further orders have recently been issued, and the remaining outlaws and their families are to be sent to Kabul, thence, it is said, they will be deported to Afghan-Turkistan where land will be given to them to settle. There are still a number of outlaws in the independent tribal country and these will, doubtless, give trouble, but gangs in the Afghan territory have been broken up.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Bedford, I. M. S., has been granted six months' combined leave.

Capt. Batt, I. M. S., officiates as Professor of Midwifary, Medical College, Lahore, vice Major Heard granted leave for one year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Mercer, officiates as Inspector-General of Forests, vice Mr. Beadon Bryant on three months' leave.

Mr. Haines, officiates as Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Hart on three months' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Bruce, Military Accountant, has leave for sixty days.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Taylor, Deputy Manager, N.-W. Railway, resigns his appointment, Mr. Furnivall, officiates.

Mr. A. G. Gantry, Electrical Engineer, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. Bhandarkar is appointed Superintendant Archæological Survey, Western Circle, on probation.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Colonel Bannerman, I.M.S., is promoted Surgeon-General vice Surgeon-General Benson retired.

The following Majors of the Indian Medical Service are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels:—Deare, Oldham, Bird, Smyth, Frost, Wilkinson, Ewens, Duer, Wood, Irvine, Entrican Pridmore, Donovan, Penny, Graves,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sardar Pritam Singh, late Bakhshi of Patiala State, is deprived of his title of Sardar Bahadur.

Captain Anson is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

Captain Money officiates as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir, Imperial Service Infantry.

The Hyderabad Residency Arms Rules of 1910 are gazetted.

The following Captains of the Indian Medical Service are promoted Majors:—Mckhenzie Peile, Cowin, Tucker, Lowson, Anderson, Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri M. B., MacGilchrist, McGaw, Goodbody, Steen, Elwes, Matthews, Stehen, Gilbert, Stocks, Mackenzie, Murphy, Murison.

Colonel R. F. H. Anderson and Lieut.-Colonels R. H. Light, H. T. H. Horatio and E. J. Carter retire from the Indian Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Casey is granted six months' extension of leave.

THE SONARANG MURDERS.

Deputy Magistrate's House Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 2[illegible]

In connection with the murders in the village of Sonarang, the houses of the Deputy Magistrate and a doctor were searched, but nothing incriminating was found and no arrests were made.

BIG FIND OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 28.

Regarding the recent find of arms at the Routhbhog High School, it is stated that a boy went above the intercelling of the school house to catch pigeons when he discovered arms above the ceiling. The boy informed certain people which led to a search. Besides guns, cartridges and machinery for making cartridges there were also swords, revolvers, bullets and daos.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT IDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

On the 21st instant was performed at Idar, the function of the accession to Idar Gadi of Maharaja Shri Doulat Singh, consequent on the abdication of his father Sir Pratap Singh, to take up the duties of the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 14.

ARGENTINA.

ANARCHISM AT BUENOS AIRES.

The Buenos Aires police have discovered an Anarchist plot, and have arrested two Italians. A bomb factory was found at the dwelling of the prisoners.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EARTHQUAKE IN HUNGARY.

A severe earthquake shock did much damage at Keckshemet on Saturday morning. The infantry barracks were badly damaged; the "gendarmerie" barracks and railway station collapsed; and the Town Hall, the law courts, the theatre, and the Discount Bank suffered severely. On Monday afternoon Szondz-street collapsed as a result of earthquake, forming a cavity 75ft. deep and 60ft. long.

FRANCE.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The Central Committee of the Unions of the Building and Allied Trades proclaimed a general strike on Sunday night, but only a few thousands of the men went on strike on Monday morning. Collisions between the police and the rioters occurred in the course of the day.

THE RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Several Socialist Deputies on Monday evening attempted to organize a demonstration in the Chamber in favour of the reinstatement of the dismissed railway strikers. Goaded almost to madness by the thought that the Session is nearly at an end and that they would have to face their electors without having reduced the Government to submission, these professional agitators made a violent attack upon the Prime Minister. Amid the execrations of the Extreme Left, M. Caillaux repeated that he was ready, as far as was compatible with the maintenance of public order, to consider every plea which humane feeling could dictate, but that he was determined not to yield to demagogic pressure. The fury of the Socialists became uncontrollable, and several of them came to blows with their neighbours on the Radical benches. The sitting was adjourned. Meantime acts of "sabotage" continue.

HOLLAND.

STRIKE AT AMSTERDAM.

For the past week or more Amsterdam has had the appearance of a besieged town owing to the extensive military precautions taken in connexion with the seamen's strike. An Infantry patrol replied with rifle fire to a fusilade of stones and wounded half-a-dozen members of the crowd. The Minister of Commerce is conducting negotiations for a settlement.

ITALY.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

The Chamber on Saturday passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry and agreed to postpone the discussion of the Insurance Bill until the autumn Session in November. The Prime Minister's statement, which had been expected with some interest, was simply an appeal to the Extreme Left to support the Ministry against the conservative attitude of the Opposition, boldly claiming that the Ministry was on the side of the Democracy and the Opposition on that of the capitalist interests.

CHOLERA.

For the week beginning June 27 and ending July 3 the following figures have been given of cases of cholera (Asiatic) in South Italy. The City of Naples, 41 cases, 11 deaths; Province of Napler, 57 cases, 19 deaths; Province of Caserta, 34 cases, 11 deaths; Salerno, 32 cases, 10 deaths; Palermo, 70 cases, 18 deaths; Monreale, 12 cases, five deaths. In all—246 cases, 74 deaths.

MEXICO.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Eight persons were killed and 15 wounded in a political riot which occurred on Sunday night in Oaxaca. Troops eventually restored order. According to official advices received by the Mexican Legation in London, however, the general situation in the country continues to improve. Since the inauguration of the Provisional Government the Treasury receipts have amounted to about 63 million pesos.

PARAGUAY.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

Telegrams to the newspapers reported last week that a revolution had broken out at Asuncion (Paraguay). The officers of the garrison rose and President Jara, it is stated, was taken prisoner and resigned. Congress afterwards met and selected Senor Liberato Rojas, president of the Senate, as Provisional President. It also made arrangements for the election of a new President, who will assume office on October 8. The revolution was effected without bloodshed.

PERSIA.

INVITATION TO BRITISH OFFICER.

The Government has asked for the services of Major Stokes, whose term as Military Attache is now expiring, to organize the fiscal "gendarmerie" who are to collect revenue under the supervision of the Treasurer-General. It is generally agreed that Major Stokes's energy and sympathy peculiarly fit him for this onerous duty. The step marks a notable advance in the attitude of Persia, indicating a desire to use the friendly help of Great Britain without compromising the independence of the country. The actual situation is bad. Rioting has again broken out at Shiraz and the Governor on Saturday threatened to bombard one quarter of the town.

PORTUGAL.

THE ROYALIST INVASION SCARE.

Military forces—Artillery, Cavalry, and Line regiments, with mitrailleuses—were last week concentrated in great strength at Braga to resist an expected invasion by the Monarchist "emigres" in Galicia. The attack, however, did not take place, and it was announced this week that the Government considering the danger over for the present, was about to recall and dismiss the First Reserves. Strategic points in the north will continue to be strongly guarded. Arrests are being made daily of persons accused of conspiring against the Republic.

RUSSIA.

CHOLERA.

The first authenticated case of cholera has occurred in the Volga near Kazan. Numerous suspected cases are reported in St. Petersburg and Ekaterinoslaff.

NAVAL POLICY.

The Russian Navy Bill, which has just been published, declares that the command of the Baltic must be regained, and provides for the construction of a Baltic Fleet, consisting of [illegible] comprising eight battleships, four armoured cruisers, eight cruisers, [illegible] The Black Sea Fleet, which is [illegible] ance, is to be half as strong [illegible] combination of Fleets in [illegible] base in the Baltic is to be [illegible] squadron by 1913, and is to [illegible] 1924, when the second squadron will have been completed. [illegible] Poltava, was launched on the Neva on Monday.

THE TSAR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Tsar and the Imperial family came to St. Petersburg on board the Standart on Wednesday to attend the funeral of his Majesty's great aunt the grand Duchess Alexandra. His Majesty proceeded by a steam launch to the Marble Palace, whence he followed the coffin on foot to the Fortress. Immense crowds assembled to see the Tsar. Only ticket-holders, however, were permitted to view the procession. The Emperor looked well and sunburnt.

SWEDEN.

BUILDING LOCK-OUT.

Negotiations which have been proceeding between the masters and men in the building trade having proved abortive, the men refusing to accept a compromise arrangement to which the employers have already given their assent, 40,000 men engaged in the trade were locked out on Monday in all parts of the country.

UNITED STATES.

THE SENATE AND RECIPROCITY.

The intention of the Senate to pass the Reciprocity Bill as it stands, and fairly promptly, was conclusively shown on Saturday, when the first of Mr. Cummins's amendments to "compensate" the farmers was defeated by 32 votes to 14. About a dozen amendments of more or less the same nature were voted down on Monday. The intense heat,

combined with the hopelessness of their position, has evidently sapped the Insurgent Opposition.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Secretary for War, Mr. Stimson, sailed on Thursday last week for Colon to confer with the Board of Fortifications on the plans for the Panama Canal.

BOSTON EXPRESS DISASTER.

An express to Boston on the New Haven Railroad left the rails while passing along a viaduct at Bridgeport (Conn.) on Tuesday, the engine and five of the cars toppling over and being smashed to atoms on the pavement of a street 30ft. below. Twelve people are stated to have been killed and 44 injured.

URUGUAY.

THE BUDGET.

The Government has just presented its Budget for the financial year 1911-12.

The new Budget shows a total expenditure of dollars 28,531,819 gold, or, say, £6,070,855, a high figure for a country with a population of barely over a million, and the revenue is estimated at about £200 more. The Budget shows an increase of dollars4,134,688 gold, or £870,820, on its predecessor (that for 1909-9). These figures represent the growth in State expenditure in the short space of three years.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Dublin's Cheering Crowds.

Dublin, July 8.

The Royal visit has begun most auspiciously. For the complete success of such an act of State two conditions are necessary—fine weather and a welcoming people. The King and Queen have found both.

Never was there a more lovely summer day than this, a more brilliant sky, or a more pleasant breeze from the sea to temper the heat, which yesterday was oppressive. The reputation of Dublin in the matter of weather has risen enormously, and English visitors will not easily believe henceforth that the Irish capital is a city of damp and drizzle. The second condition has been fulfilled in the way that everybody expected.

ARRIVAL AT KINGSTOWN.

No King could have desired to look upon a fairer scene than that which confronted the Royal visitors at Kingstown Harbour this morning. In the glorious sunshine the Royal yachts, coated with black and gold, lay at anchor upon water that was almost as brilliantly blue as the sky above—like "painted ships upon a painted ocean." Every boat in the harbour, from the lordly steamship to the humble fishing smack, was gaily decorated in honour of the King and Queen, and a brave show they made on this delightful summer morning.

In a pavilion, which had been erected on the Victoria Wharf, the official representatives of Ireland met the King and Queen. The ceremony was very brief. The King and Queen shook hands cordially with Lord and Lady Aberdeen and some of the other guests who were awaiting them here. Then the Chairman of the Council and Town Clerk advanced, and the latter read the address of welcome.

The King read a reply, in the course of which he said:—

Our previous visits to Ireland, and to your beautiful town, with its interesting historical associations, have given us unmixed pleasure. We anticipate to-day a repetition of happy experiences. Our stay in Ireland must, of necessity, be brief, but we desire to take the earliest opportunity of coming among our Irish people, in whose welfare our interest is deep and abiding.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

The drive to the Dublin boundry at Balls Bridge was punctuated by the presentation of addresses, and was taken in alternate stages at a walk and at a trot. At Balls Bridge a new and more imposing procession was formed for the State entry into Dublin, and the remainder of the journey was made at the show and stately pace which Londoners associate with their own Royal Progresses.

The Royal Progress from Balls Bridge to Dublin Castle occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and it was a triumph from beginning to end. The procession was highly picturesque and impressive, and lacked nothing by comparison with the great London cavalcades of a fortnight ago.

The crowd through which the procession passed was a most delightful one to mix with. It was splendidly impressionable, and its enthusiasm was very striking. The women joined in the cheering to a far greater extent than is usual in an English crowd, and there was a fresh and sparkling fervour about Dublin's welcome to their Majesties, to which more self-conscious people on the other side of St. George's Channel do not always attain.

The densest throngs were at Lesson-street Bridge, in Merrion-square, and in the heart of the city between Trinity College and the Castle. The whole route was lined with troops, but they were not in close order, and the people could not merely see through the spaces between the soldiers, but could cross the streets freely. The occasion indeed was far more informal than any similar ceremonial in London. There was no need for police barriers, and none was erected. The police had issued some regulations restricting the coming and going of pedestrians, but as they did not try to enforce them, nearly everybody observed them by instinct. A walk along the most crowded portion of the route failed to reveal a ruffled temper or a discontented look.

After lunching at the Castle the King and Queen drove to the new Royal College of Science in Upper Merrion-street, where the King performed the opening ceremony.

Sir Thomas Manley Deane, one of the architects, was knighted by the King, who borrowed a sword from the equerry for the purpose. His Majesty also announced that he had conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor W. N. Hartley, the Dean of Faculty of the College, who was absent through illness.

VISIT TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

The King and Queen next spent a busy quarter of an hour in the picturesque and spacious quadrangle of Trinity College. They were received by the Chancellor (Lord Iveagh,) the Provost (Dr. Traill,)and the Fellows of the University, and conducted to the top of the steps leading to the Dining Hall. Around them was grouped a large company, including many undergraduates of both sexes, and the University Officer Training Corps mounted a very smart guard of honour. Lord Iveagh read an address, in which gratitude was expressed for the recent Royal Letter making the first change in the statutes of the University since the reign of Charles I.

GRATEFUL FAREWELL TO IRELAND.

Dublin, July 12.

The visit of the King and Queen to their Irish capital ended as happily as it began. Unbroken sunshine, universal good feeling, and a general sense that the visit has fulfilled the high purposes for which it was planned—these have combined from first to last to make the visit of King George and Queen Mary a conspicuous success. Those who were present at the Court last night and in the streets this morning will retain a vivid memory of both. The one was a really splendid ceremony; the other a scene of cordial farewell tendered by tens of thousands of the citizens of no mean city.

At the departure soon after noon to-day the scene of Saturday was repeated in quieter fashion. There were few soldiers—their Majesties had only a captain's escort of the Life Guards—but the King and Queen went at a walking pace through streets lined six or eight on either side, and were greeted all through by loud and eager cheering. So Dublin said "Good-bye" to the King and Queen and to the young Prince and Princess, the saying that one heard everywhere being, "May they soon come back again!"

This evening it is officially announced that the King has given £1,000 to be distributed for the benefit of the poor of Dublin. At his Majesty's request a committee has been formed to give effect in the best possible way to his wishes.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

To-day the jute market was a bit irregular with the sellers who were inclined to sell. The gunny market was firmer and buyers showed more interest than for some days past and a good trade was reported in sacks. There was no change in the share market which remained quiet but steady with a small demand for tea shares, prices of which were well maintained.

PRINCE OF WALES' INVESTITURE.

Scene at Carnarvon Castle.

Carnarvon, July 13.

This afternoon the eye of Wales has been delighted, her warm heart touched and gladdened, and the link between the Monarchy and the people strengthened by a ceremony of peculiar charm and significance. In the presence of the Queen, the great Welsh nobles, and thousands of spectators, the King "made and created" his eldest son Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and invested him with the robe and Insignia of his Principality and Earldom. Thereafter the populace offered a passionate welcome to its Prince when, robed in full State, he was brought to prominent and high places between his parents, to be formally presented by the Sovereign to the people of Wales.

A GENERAL IMPRESSION.

A military band crashes out the National Anthem from the Castle-square. The rhythm of the drums is caught by the massive curtains of the Castle and with startling effect is flung in echo from turret to turret of the ten great towers. The State trumpeters posted on the highest eyrie of the Eagle Tower are sounding a Royal fanfare, which reverberates with irresistible dignity of sound throughout the mighty enceinte of the Castle. It is impossible to escape the magic of that trumpet-call, and seeing the interior of Carnarvon Castle as the writer saw it to-day, impossible to dissociate the scene from the great traditions of the Castle's past.

On the topmost turret of this glorious pile, the silk of the Royal Standard of England announces to an expectant people England's great King to be again in residence in his Western keep. Passing into the narrow stairway and climbing to the dizzy height of the Eagle Tower, you hear again upon the stairway the ring of knightly spur, the clank of buckled harness, and the measured tread of armed men. Surely the glories of Carnarvon Castle have returned to it! And now we are out upon the sentinel's watch-tower. What a scene presents itself beneath us, what a prospect as far as eye can reach! To north, to south, to east, this fair land of Wales. Let us lean over the southern parapet. There lies the vale of the Seiont river, there the whole history of the wild Welshmen that made the Castle necessary. This lovely vale is to-day, in its summer dressing, as engaging a prospect as it ever was when the weary sentinels from this very tower strained their eyes for hostile movement in its forest glades. The valley of the Seiont losses itself in the wooded foothills that rise gently up to the great Snowdonian Range. In the heat haze of a summer afternoon all modern detail is lost, and the picture, that we seek is found. A step to the opposite turret and we are facing west. The background is the Irish Channel glistening in the west-dipping sun, while nearer, and appearing to be at the foot of the fortress, are lines of snowy canvas booths, the military camp at Coed Helen. There is nothing here to tell us that they are not the tents of Edward's men-at-arms, save the Union Jack floating above the general's pavilion.

THE PERVADING TRADITION.

The extreme end of Outer Bailey is filled with the choir; the women in their scarlet cloaks and Welsh hats satisfy that background. Among tier upon tier of other spectators, the soft shades of the ladies' summer gowns are intermingled with sufficient of burnished steel and gold of military uniform to fulfil the requirements of the mural background, while the medieval character of the whole ceremony, the King and the Prince in robes, the Bishops, Druids, and Courtiers, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Pursuivants, Heralds, Yeomen of the Guard, State trumpeters, pages, and ushers, all focus this great and moving ceremony into the story of the past. There is nothing here of the Imperial significance of Empire, nothing of the pomp of the Coronation. We are, for two short hours, living again the domestic histoy of England and unruly Wales, we have put the clock back to the fascinating tradition of how Edward I. tricked into loyalty the tempestuous forefathers of the great multitude gathered in Old Carnarvon to-day by appointing as Prince of the Welsh "one that was born in Wales, and could speak never a word of English whose life and conversation no man was able to staine." Is it a small tradition? Listen to the sound that rises up above the crash of the military bands. It is the great shout of loyalty of these unruly Welshmen acclaiming the Prince "whose life and conversation no man can staine," whom King George V. the great King of England and Emperor of India, and of Britain, and of Britain Beyond the Seas, has just presented to them at the same window from which tradition says Edward presented the first English Prince of Wales. Is there any possibility of mistaking the inner meaning of that volume of sound? "Quis separabit"?

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

The State trumpeters on the giddy summit of the Watch Tower above Queen Elinor's Gate raise their trumpets. For a moment the sun glistens on their instruments and gilded tabards, and then the ancient battlements re-echo with the brazen fanfare from the stirring instruments they have known for 600 years.

As the Prince, wearing midshipman's uniform, leaves his carriage he is received by the Constable of Carnarvon Castle (Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.), the Lieutenant (Mr. Greaves), and the Sheriff of the county (Mr. T. E. Roberts.) The Prince's Procession has already been formed in the Processional Way, and he passes quickly through the State apartment prepared for the King at the base of the Eagle Tower. As he does so his standard is hoisted.

It is hard to describe the magnificence and beauty of the Procession as it winds slowly along the emerald field of the Processional Way amid the wonderful line of blended colour formed by the uniforms, dresses, and parasols of the privileged and distinguished spectators. With its Extraordinary and Ordinary Pursuivants, its Heralds and Arch Druid, Druids and officers of Gorsedd, it was in entire keeping with the great thought of antiquity which is the fundamental note of this moving ceremony.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

Scarcely had the Prince and his escort left the square, when the first part of the King's Procession was seen approaching from Bangor-road. The King received and address from the municipality, and after replying to it he knighted the Mayor and Sheriff, and then the Procession continued its progress to the Castle.

The King and Queen mount the steps which lead to the low postern of the Water Gate. At the top of the steps are Mr. Lloyd George (the Constable of the Castle,) Mr. Greaves (the Lieutenant), and Mr. Roberts (Sheriff), The Constable bears in his hand a great key, 15in. long, of hammered iron. With dignified deference the Constable presents his weighty badge of office to the King, who graciously confirms its keeping in his hands by touching it. The King then enters his Castle through the narrow passage in the thickness of the walls, and proceeds to the apartments prepared for him.

Meanwhile the great Procession forms on the Processional Way. The moment it is in movement the band of the Welsh Regiment stationed at the foot of the Chamberlain's Tower strikes up the National Anthem. Again there is that wonderful and instantaneous flash of colour as the whole of the vast assembly rise in their seats, and the naked swords and white gloves are raised in salute. Slowly the Procession moves along the Green Way. Then the King and Queen mount the steps at the foot of the Chamberlain's Tower which divide the Outer from the Inner Bailey. As if by magic the music of the band is stilled, and in its place is welling upwards a sweet and softer volume of sound. The great Welsh Choir has now taken up the refrain of the National Authem and the castellated towers give back this moving melody of loyal welcome. It is wonderful.

SUMMONS TO THE PRINCE.

And now the King is seated; his chief Ministers and the representatives of the Churches are on his right hand; his Sword of State, borne by Lord Beauchamp, is hard by. It might almost be thought that the picture was complete, but for that empty Throne at his right hand.

The creation of a Prince of Wales is the personal act of the Sovereign, dependant only upon his will and not upon the Constitution of the country. It was fitting, therefore, that the first words in the ceremony should be spoken by the King himself; and those first words were a command to the Earl Marshal (who was standing at the foot of the dais a little to the King's right) to direct Garter King of Arms to summon the Prince to the presence. The Earl Marshal repeated the command, wereupon Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty and the four lord chosen to bear the Regalia, after obeisance to the King, went down the Processional Way to the Chamberlain's Tower, where the Prince was awaiting them in his robing room. To us in the Outer Bailey, no moment of the whole office was tenser than that moment of silence in which we waited for the first ceremonial appearance of the young Heir to the Throne and Prince of this land of Wales, to be invested, in this romantic historic castle, before "all the barons and best men in all Wales," with the signs of his estate and power. And now he was in sight—a figure unquestionably attractive in its youth and its direct, natural bearing, as he walked bareheaded and clad in the short purple velvet surcoat and white breeches and stockings—walking between two stately-robed peers, the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Kenyon, with the heralds and pursuivants and the lords bearing his Insignia before him, and the officers of his Household and his tutor behind him.

THE INVESTITURE.

Garter King of Arms, who was bearing the rolled parchment of the Letters Patent, came forward and gave them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who offered them, kneeling, to the King. By the King they were handed to the Home Secretary. And now the Prince with his two supporting Peers, passed between the lords bearing his Insignia, and came up to the platform, where he made obeisance, with that complete and vigorous now which those who saw the Coronation in Westminster Abbey will remember as pleasantly characteristic of him; and, having reached the dais, fell on his knees at his father's feet. So he stayed while the Home Secretary, standing on the King's right in front of the empty Throne, read the Letters Patent.

As each ensign of the Prince's state was required its bearer brought it forward and offered it, kneeling, to the King, who with his own hand took it from its crimson, gold-fringed cushion and bestowed it upon his son.

Edward Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester was now endued with all the symbols of his rank, such as the Princes of Wales have born since many centuries ago—the long purple and ermine mantle, the sword, the coronet, the ring, and the verge. But before rising from his knees and taking his place at his father's side, he has one duty to perform—to repeat, in his newly created and ratified office, that Homage which a few weeks ago he made to his newly-crowned Sovereign in Westminster Abbey:—

"I, Edward Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks."

And then, that ancient Homage made, the Prince of Wales was raised from his knees and kissed, "in the sight of all," as the office orders upon either check by his father and Sovereign. And at length that empty throne upon the King's right hand had found its occupant.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The civil ceremony was now at an end; and the moment had come for the presentation of an Address from the people of Wales to their newly-invested and enthroned Prince. Supported by Mr. W. Abraham M. P., and the Archdruid (the Rev. E. Rees—"Dyfed"), in his flowing white robe and crown of oak leaves. Sir John Rhys came to the dais and delivered an address:—

The Prince, accepting the address, replied as follows:—

I thank you with all my heart for your cordial welcome, and with you I wish that this may be the first of many visits to our beautiful country.

As your address reminds me, the many links of the past, my Tudor descent, the great title that I bear as well as my name David, all bind me to Wales, and to-day I can safely say that I am in "hen wlad fy nhadau" the old land of my fathers.

I assure you that I shall never forget to-day as long as I live, and I hope sincerely that it will always mark a happy day in the Principality as one which brought you a new friend. He is, it is true, a young friend—I am "very young"—but I have great examples before me. I have my dear father and my dear mother and good friends to help me, and so, bearing in mind our ancient and beautiful saying, "deb Ddaw; heb ddim; Duw a digon," "Without God, without anything God is enough," I hope to do my duty to my King, to Wales, and to you all.

Then followed a short religious service, conducted by Anglican and Nonconformist clergymen.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

This ceremony was undoubtedly the feature which appealed most directly to the imagination of the people themselves. Welshmen and Welshwomen, who fervently believe that Edward I. in some such fashion publicly presented the first Prince of Wales to the Welsh chiefs, waited patiently for this ceremony on all sides of the Castle. In the Castle square and on the Slate Quay below people stood with their gaze intermittently fixed upon the platform in Queen Elinor's Gate, while the Investiture ceremony was in progress. They sang the familiar. Welsh song while they waited, jealously watching the high platfrom all the time lest they should miss this crowning spectacle of the day's doings. When at length the firing of the guns proclaimed that the Investiture was completed silence fell upon the crowds. There was something of awe in this expectant hush.

Then suddenly the slight figure of the young Prince, robed and crowned, was dimly seen standing in the archway, with the smiling King and Queen on either side. Still the people watched for a moment in silence. It was only when the Prince advanced with his father and mother towards the front of the platform and stood plainly revealed in the dazzling sunlight that the people found their voices. Now there was doubt about their welcome. It was no impressive in its intensity, and the half proud, half shy, look of the Prince as he gazed upon the upturned Welsh faces showed that he realised something of its meaning. For several minutes the wild cheering continued as the Prince moved from side to side of the little platform and showed himself clearly to the people. The Prince bowed and saluted, the King also saluted and the Queen smiled happily. It was good to see the pride and joy of the King and Queen, and the people, entering into their feelings, cheered all the more. Then Mr. John Williams, the conductor, who had left his dais within the Castle and ascended to the battlemented summit of Queen Elinor's Gate, raised his baton. The cheers subsided; in their stead rose the familiar strains of "Land of my Fathers," sung in Welsh with all the fervour of which the race is capable in moments of emotion. It was a moving scene, and when the anthem ended the Prince, with a final bow left the platform. The people dispersed with scarcely-concealed reluctance. One gathered that they would have likad to continue cheering their Prince all the long afternoon.

THE DEPARTURE.

The King and Queen and the Prince afterwards returned to Holyhead and proceeded to the Royal yacht in the harbour where they remained for the night. All the way from the Castle to Griffith's Crossing was lined with cheering crowds. On every side the noble bearing of the King's first subject was almost the sole topic of discussion and admiration was expressed at the excellent way in which he played his part in the most stirring incident of his career. At every point on the journey to Griffith's Crossing whether in crowded street or country road, the demonstration was of the same cordial character, the sight of the King and Queen visibly impressed by the warmth of the Welsh welcome, and gazing proudly at their son, tired but delighted will remain to many one of the most striking remembrances of an historic day.

London, July 15.

The King yesterday opened the new University Buildings at Bangor, erected at a cost of £127,000, and created three new knights, including Mr. Goscombe John, R. A., designer of the Prince's Welsh regalia.

The Royal Family travelled from Holyhead, where they left the royal yacht, and after the Bangor visit motored through Snowdonia to Portmodoc, when they entrained for Plas Machynlleth. There theey are the guests till Monday of Lord H. Vane-Tempest, brother of Lord Londonderry

To-day the King opens at Aberystwyth the Welsh National Library, and on Monday, the Royal Family go to Edinburgh.

RAILWAY INCIDENT.

European Charged with Insult.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

John King, of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills, who was charged at Howrah by Kumar Promotho Nath Mitter of the Andul Roy family with assault and intentional insult while travelling between Andul and Unsani on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. For the defendant it was claimed that as a British born subject he had the right to be tried by a European Magistrate and a jury and the case was transferred to the file of the District Magistrate. The hearing was adjourned.

MURDER ON A P. & O. LINER.

The Charge Against a Native Steward.

A remarkable story has been told at the Bow-street Police Court, London, from which Francisco Carlos Godinho, otherwise Reuben Almeida, an Indian, 40 years of age, engaged as a bath steward on board the P. and O. liner China, was on July 13. remanded on the charge of the wilful murder of Alice Emily Brewster, a stewardess on board that vessel, between Colombo and Aden, on June 11.

Mr. William Lewis, who represented the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the prisoner's duties were to attend to the baths and to assist the stewardesses from time to time. On the morning of June 11 Miss Brewster was found murdered in a cabin, and the prisoner was the first to draw attention to the discovery. The ship's surgeon found that the body had been dead for some time. The prisoner was interviewed in the course of the day by the captain and the purser. Mr. Lewis read a statement made by the accused in which he described how he found the body, and in which he stated that he slept on the hatch from ten on the previous night until seven o'clock on the morning of the outrage. The prisoner had changed his cloths on the morning of the 11th, the reason he gave being that the sea came through an open porthole and splashed him. According to some of the witness this did not take place, and the prisoner's trousers were afterwards found in the bathroom, to which he could have had access only in the course of his duties, and evidence would be called that there were bloodstains on them. Last week, before the prisoner was brought into court, he made the following statement to Detective Sergeant Mitchell:—"If I say my fault will they pardon me? Is King George here? If I say my fault and ask pardon perhaps he relieve me. It was his Coronation ten days ago. If he no relieve me, will they put me in gaol or hang me up?"

Annie Crutchley, first saloon stewardess of the China said that Miss Brewster was a very hard-working and busy woman but was very changeable in her manner. One day she would be very friendly and chatty and another day she would hardly speak at all. The prisoner always took Miss Brewster and herself tea or coffee in the morning. On June 8 Miss Brewster called her attention to a letter fastened to the curtain in their cabin. At half-past five on the morning of June 11 the accused called the witness, saying "Wake up, Miss Crutchley." The prisoner then said. "Where is Miss Brewster?" The witness replied that she was in the little cabin opposite, and asking "Shall I call her?" the accused left the cabin. While the witness was in the bath she accused came and knocked at the door and said, "Miss Brewster is in the cabin and something has happened," The witness found the body of Miss Brewster underneath the mattress of one of the beds. The porthole of the cabin was open, which was strange having regard to the state of the weather overnight.

Further examined by Mr. Lewis Crutchley said that if Miss Brewster had occasion to find fault with anyone she usually spoke sharply. Miss Brewster had found fault with the accused on several occasion after leaving Sydney. He would mutter to himself and look cross. On three occasions the witness heard Miss Brewster threaten to take him to the purser for rudeness and incivility, and the prisoner then became quiet. On the evening of June 6 the witness heard the sounds of slaps and saw Miss Brewster push the prisoner away from her in the alley leading towards their cabin. Miss Brewster was physically a strong woman. She was on good terms with everybody on the ship.

Dr. Peter John Keogh, surgeon on board the China, said he formed the opinion that Miss Brewster had been dead from half-an hours to 3 hours when he was called to see the body. There were extensive injuries on the right side of the skull, inflicted, in his opinion, by a heavy blunt instrument, such as a key used for opening ports, like the one produced. The conclusion he came to was that Miss Brewster was attacked while in bed, was probably rendered unconscious by the first blow, and died in bed.

Miss Brewster, added, the witness, was about 58 years of age.

Bernard Blythman, the purser, said that the menu card to which reference had been made came into his possession on the morning of June 9. In consequence of what Miss Brewster told him, it was arranged that she should occupy cabin 114—the cabin in which the outrage took place. An inquiry was begun into the murder at ten o'clock on the morning of the discovery. The prisoner made a voluntary statement, in which he said that he slept in one hatch alone from ten the previous night to five o'clock that morning. Between half-past eleven and twelve he went for a drink of water, and met the European night watchman, The prisoner added that he could not find his own port key. He further stated that he never had a quarrel with Miss Brewster and had never been slapped by her, and he denied that he could write.

The case was again adjourned.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, whose visit to England will terminate on July 15, returned on July 5 to her house at Redhill, after spending two weeks in town at St. Ermin's Hotel. During her stay in London her Highness's time was very fully occupied. On June 30 she visited the Froebel Institute in West Kensington, to study the kindergarten system of educating young children, which is there so successfully carried out. From the Froebel Institute the Begum went on to the Coronation Exhibition at the White City. Shepherd's Bush, where she spent the afternoon. On June 22 her Highness witnessed the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey. Being somewhat fatigued with the labours of this historic day, she did not take part in the royal procession on the 23rd, but on the 24th her Highness and her suite journeyed by an early train to Souththampten and spent the day on the s.s. "Mongolia" at Spithead, where they enjoyed an excellent view of the Naval Review, and also of the illumination of the Fleet. After sleeping on board the "Mongolia" her Highness returned on the 25th to London arriving that afternoon at St. Ermin's Hotel. On June 26 the Begum was the honoured guest at a ladies' purdah party," given by Lady Barr at her house in Onslaw Gardens. Here her Highness met Lady Curzon Wyllie and many Anglo-Indian friends. On June 27th the Begum attended the royal garden party at Buckingham Palace, where she was most graciously received by their Majesties the King and Queen, and was introduced to all the members of the royal family and to many of the Continental royalties there present. On the same day in the forenoon, her Highness paid a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House. One June 30 her Highness was among the guests at Lady Jersey's garden party at Osterley House, Brentford, and on the following day Sunday she enjoyed a private view of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, which was specially opened for her Highness between 10 a.m and 12 o'clock. On Monday July 3, her Highness spent several hours in the Exhibition of Empire at the Crystal Palace, and bestowed particular attention on the Indian section the contents of which were explained to her by Col Holbein Hevelley (I.MS., retired), who was well known in India as director of the School of Art at Jeypore. On July 4 the Begum visited the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington. The following day her Highness took tea with Lord and Lady Minto and the same evening left London for Patteson Court, Redhill Her Highness had an opportunity of saying farewell to the King and Queen at the parade held by his Majesty on June 29 at Buckingham Palace, when medals were presented to the Indian and Colonial troops, and also to the Colonial representatives and Indian chiefs, with their suites. Besides the various visits mentioned above, the Begum spent an afternoon on Sunday, June 18, at Devonshire House, as the guest of the Duchess of Devonshire, whom her Highness had met in old days in India as Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, during the viceroyalty of her father, Lord Lansdowne. It is much to be regretted that the ill-health of Col, Obaidulla Khan prevented him from doing duty with the contingent of Imperial Service troops, It is understood that the Colonel Sahib has purchased in England for export to India some valuable horses and two motor-cars. On leaving England the Begum and party propose to visit the Lake of Geneva, Vienna Constantinople, Palestine, Medina, and Egypt, sailing from Suez for Bombay about Oct 15.

King Alfonse has conferred the Order of Military Merit on Major Richardron, who took one of his ambulance dogs to the campaign in Morocco in 1909.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The B. A. Course.

ONLY ONE COMPULSORY SUBJECT.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presiding. There were two propositions for discussion before the Senate. The first which was moved by the Rev. Dr. Scott was to the effect that as recommended by the Syndicate, there should be two compulsory subjects and a voluntary group for the final examination of the degree of B. A., while that moved by Mr. K. Natrajan said that there should be only one compulsory subject, namely English.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, resuming the debate, said that in his speech on the previous occasion he had dealt to some extent with the serious constitutional aspect of the question of the Government letter. It was a matter of great surprise to him that this aspect of the question was not really understood by many of the Fellows. This letter of the Government had prevented and still prevented a consideration of the subject before the Senate on its merits, and that was where the constitutional aspect of the question really lay. He asked whether it was possible that after that letter, all the Fellows would consider the question on its own merits. He did not wish to cast any reflection on the honesty of the Fellows, but as long as human nature was what it was, it was possible that their judgment might be affected by the Government letter. It would not matter much if those who thus interfered with the function of the Senate were always competent people, but it was possible that the successors of the present Governor-in-Council might not be quite competent and might yet be tempted to follow the precedent set now. There lay the gravity of the question. He asked the Director of Public Instruction whether he still thought that the opinion of the Senate was not likely to be affected by a whip of the character he had issued. Parliamentary whips were quite of a different character and they merely requested the attendance of members on important occasions. But he had never before seen whips of the character sent out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp. He repeated he maintained that the Senate had been prevented by the action of Government from approaching the consideration of the subject simply on its own merits.

THE CRY OF SPECIALIZATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah continuing said the cry of specialization that had been raised was not a new one. The highest authorities, both in England and America, maintained that specialization must come at a very later stage of the students' career and should be founded on broad and liberal culture. He was strongly of opinion that a specialization of the character which had been proposed and in which there was only one compulsory subject would emasculate the mind of the student of the future and retard the growth of his culture. There ought to be a certain amount of pressure on the mind of the student which would brace him up and there should therefore be more than one compulsory subject. He earnestly hoped the Senate would never commit itself to a policy which would entirely emasculate the mental growth of their future students. Turning to the question of English history, the speaker said Government had admitted in their letter that a study of history was a very valuable one. He had been devided for saying that it was a divine dispensation that had brought England and India together. But he had always looked upon it as a dispensation that a country situated at the other end of the world should have come to India and obtained the power over millions of human beings and consolidated that power as England had done in this country. The destinies of the two countries were bound together by the dispensation of Providence, and the fact of the connection between the two countries was one which he had always accepted with the utmost loyalty. But if that dispensation was to be fruitful of good results, it would never work itself out through ignorance, and good results would follow only when the student thoroughly understood through their history the character and the genius of the race with whose destinies his own were so indissolubly bound up. The absence of English history from the curriculum of their University would do the greatest harm to the connection between the two countries. It had been said that they did not wish to proscribe the study of English history, which was included in the optionals. But it was possible that colleges might not appoint professors of history. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had said that it was not the intention of Government to abolish the professorship of historyin their colleges. He did not doubt the sincerity of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's statement, but the phrasein which Mr. Sharp had made his statement was one of those official phrases into which his (the speaker's) long connection with the public life of this Presidency prevented him from putting much trust. Would the policy of the present Government in this connection bind that of their successors, who might perhaps hold different opinions? The speaker concluded by saying that he was opposed to the utter specialization that was proposed and that he was strongly of opinion that English history ought to be a compulsory subject.

THE UNDERSTANDING.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said he was one of those professors to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had addressed his letter asking their opinion as to the Arts courses. In reply to that letter, he had stated that looking to the different schemes that were before the Senate, he should favour there being only one compulsory subject, but held that in that case there should be two optional subjects or that at least the groups of optionals should be revised. There was one fact which he wished to bring to the notice of the Senate and it was that by adopting any such proposition as moved by Mr. Natrajan they would be guilty of a breach of faith with those with whom they had come to a definite understanding, and he felt that he was not prepared to depart from the resolution they had then arrived at. He would ask his friends behind him whether it was in accordance with their ideas of honour to deal in this way with the agreement to which they were a party. He would vote against Mr. Natrajan's amendment not because he did not see its advantages, but because he was bound to adhere to the understanding that had been arrived at.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar gave a history of the struggle between specialization and general culture that had been waged in the Senate for the last several years, and said it appeared to him that there had been little difference between the calibre of students trained under the specialization course and of those trained under the general culture course. He would vote for not making English history a compulsory subject on an assurance that the professorship of history would be continued in the Elphinstone and Deccan colleges. He, however, would vote against Mr. Natrajan's amendment as it proposed only one compulsory subject. He thought the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's amendment which proposed two compulsory subjects was a much better one.

Mr. P. B. Joshi was in favour of Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

Principal O. V. Muller said a number of Fellows were not on the Senate, when the arrangement referred to by Dr. Mackichan was arrived at and were no party to it, and they were therefore not bound by that understanding. He supported Mr. Natrajan's amendment, which, he said, was in accord with the spirit of the age.

Mr. J. H. Bhabha was in favous of Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

Principal R. P. Pranjpe thought it would be a retrogade step for the Senate to take to adopt Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

Mr. D. G. Padhye was against Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

Mr. Natrajan's amendment was then put to the vote and carried, 42 voting for, and 37 against it.

Principal Pranjpe demanded a poll, which was taken, with the following results: 41 in favour of and 37 against Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

The amendment was then put as a substantive proposition and carried.

Several members protested against the amendment being put as a substantive motion, but the Vice-Chancellor held that it could be so put and that the other amendments dropped.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday, the 7th August.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

(Continued from page 7.)

It has been decided for the moment to withhold from the public all details of the conversations of France with the Powers regarding Germany's action in Morocco, says the "Times" on July 9. It is, however, clear, our Paris Correspondent intimates, that France's first step must be to get from Germany an explanation of the meaning and object of the despatch of a warship to Agadir.—The French Ambassador had a first conversation on July 8 with the German Foreign Secretary in Berlin.

On July 10, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" wrote:—The latest replies received here from Berlin considerably modify the impression produced by the earlier explanation of the German Circular Note. Germany gives assurances that not a man will be landed at Agadir and that she does not dream of the annexation of Moroccan territory. The Russian Government is now waiting to learn the intentions of France. Whatever Paris decides, the Government of the Republic may count on the support of its ally.

The general impression in diplomatic circles is that Germany, whatever her intentions may have been, finds herself compelled to reckon with factors which were not sufficiently allowed for—namely, the firm attitude of Great Britain and the support of Russia. It is believed that Spain, after mature consideration of the possible consequences of Germany's action at Agadir, is likely to rejoin the Concert of the Powers with whom her interests are politically bound. The proximity of Agadir to the Canaries, on which German eyes are sometimes supposed to be cast, will, doubtless not escape the attention of Spanish statesmen. Altogether the situation is viewed more hopefully than hitherto. The "Novoe Vremya" considers that German diplomacy would have done better to adopt simpler and quieter methods. Europe can be surprised, but can no longer be so easily terrified.

FRICTION AT ALCAZAR.

The "Globe" of July 11, says:—The "Echo de Paris" asserts that the United States Government has let it be understood in Berlin that the establishment of a German naval base on the Atlantic coast of Morocco would seriously injure American interests, and that the United States has, therefore, adopted the British points of view, which it will maintain in concert with the London Cabinet.

The "Times," July 12:—There is no improvement in the situation at Alcazar, where friction seems to be increasing daily. It would be criminal if anything untoward were allowed to occur at this moment, and unless more prudence is observed it seems almost impossible to avoid it. While the Governments in Europe and the Press are observing calm, it ought to be possible for all the Powers concerned to prevent their official agents and those temporarily representing them from committing daily indiscretions and risking results which would be most serious—if not disastrous.

The French Chamber of Deputies decided on July, 8, by 476 votes to 77, to adjourn "sine die" the discussion of interpellations on French policy in the latest phase of the Morocco question. The minority consisted exclusively of Socialists.

Madrid, July 11:—Information regarding the situation at Alcazar is still scanty. There appears to be some reason to believe that the recent drastic measures of Col. Sylvestre were inspired by apprehensions that a design was on foot to expel the Spaniards from Alcazar by a "coup de main" effected in the name of the Sultan.

The "Standard's" Paris correspondent writes under date of July 12:—A despatch from Alcazar, dated the 10th inst., has been received here, as follows:—"Lieut.-Col. Sylvestre refuses to give back the arms confiscated from the Moorish soldiers who desire to return to their homes, and has given no reply to several letters addressed to him on this subject by Lieut. Tissier, the French instructor, attached to the Shereefian "mahalla." Exasperation prevails among the soldiers of the Maghzen, who want to fire on the Spanish patrols which come within one hundred yards of the sentinels of the camp at Buznah. It is feared that they will get out of hand, as well as the inhabitants of the town, who are irritated at seeing the Spaniards enter all the mosques. Several soldiers in the service of the Maghzen have been enlisted by the Spaniards and kept in their service by high pay." A telegram from Laraiche of July 8, state that a Spanish steamer has landed there two hundred more artillerymen, with four mountain guns.

Though information is withheld on the subject of the interchange of views on the Morocco question between M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, and Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a spirit of optimism prevails in Paris, says the "Standard." Our correspondent adds that a despatch from Berlin to the "Temps" hints at the possibility of an Anglo-German agreement about Morocco as a direct result of the negotiations now begun.

INTERVIEW WITH MOORISH ENVOY.

Paris, July 12.

The "Temps" publishes an interview with El Mokri, who is officially the special envoy of Mulai Hafid to Paris and at the same time continues to be the Sultan's Foreign Minister. He recapitulates the circumstances in which the Sultan invited the aid of France, and of the Shawia "mehalla" for the relief of Fez, and adduces evidence show

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 11.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Capt J J H Nation, R E, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Capt G F B Goldney, R E, appointed an Adjutant July 1.

Cavalry.

7th Queen Own Hussars—Capt C H Rankin, D S O, to be Major June 26 Lieut E P Brassey to be Captain June 26 Sec Lieut D H B McCalmont to be Lieut June 26.

14th King's Hussars—Capt R V K Applin, DSO, to be Major June 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

First Class Master Gunner W T A Everton to be Lieut District Officer July 12.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Supernumerary Majors restored to the establishment:—H L Reed, V C July 1; W P L Davies, July 4.

Captains seconded for service on the Staff:—A F Thomson June 28; E M Birch, D S O July 1.

Supernumerary Capt A E Newland is restored to the establishment June 26.

Lieuts to be Captains:—H G Howell, and to remain seconded May 15, F C D Burton, and to remain seconded May 15; C O C Hunt, and to remain seconded May 15; W A F Jones May 15; and F W Salmond May 29.

Lieut J D G Sanders is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 28.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt and Brev-Maj E H E Collen, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff June 19.

Lieuts seconded June 16:—D G T Sneyd for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery; and W E Long for service with the Indian Ordnance Department.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Superintending Clerk H M Carter to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut July 12.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts May 24 :—R W G Welby and the Hon A G S Douglas Pennant.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Reg—Lieut J Crookenden is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 28.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut M I H Anwyl to be Lieut May 25.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut J F Edwards is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 22.

The Gloucestershire Reg—Lieut J F Chapman to be Adjutant July 12.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Capt G C W Gordon-Hall is seconded for service under the Canadian Government June 16.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Sec Lieut N H B Lyon to be Lieut April 1.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut G J S Scovell to be Capt, and to remain seconded May 19.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt K F C Marshall to be Maj June 27.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Royal Canadians—Maj A Canning retires on retired pay July 12 Capt R F Legge to be Maj July 12 and Lieut H J Kerr seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps July 11.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Seconded for service the Egyptian Army May 20 :—Capt F A S Moore and Lieut J J M Soutar.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Matron Miss C H Potts is placed on retired pay July 21.

Army Pay Department.

Col J T Carter, Chief Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster at the War Office and Officer in Charge of Records July 5.

Memoranda.

Capt G R Breading, D S O, the Worcestershire Reg, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col while employed with the King's African Rifles May 14.

Capt G L T Seckham, Half-pay List, is removed from the Active List on attaining the age limit July 4.

Qrmr and Hon Maj G W Anderson, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay July 9.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut F H White, the South Staffordshire Reg, is granted the honorary rank of Capt July 10.

Special Reserve of Officers.
Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery—A H W Scott, late Cadet, United services College Contingent Officers Training Corps, to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (July 12).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—E D Mackenzie, late Cadet, Eton College Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (July 12).

Infantry.

3rd Batt. the Norfolk Reg.—Lieut. R J Filgate, retired pay, late the Norfolk Reg., to be Lieut. under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Feb. 27, 1908 (July 12).

The Lincolnshire Reg.—W B L Lowth, late Cadet, King's College School (Wimbledon) Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Sec Lieut. (on probation) (July 12).

3rd Batt. The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. P T S Marsted resigns his commission (July 12).

3rd Batt, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Conn Alexander, late Capt., 4th Batt. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt. (July 12),

3rd Batt. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Reg.)—Capt. H S H H Hail seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Aug. 25, 1910).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. J J M Shaw. MB, is confirmed in his rank.

The undermentioned to be Lieuts, (on probation) : Cadet Pte H Cov, from the Birmingham Univ. Contingent, Officers Training Corps (June 2), and Cadet Sgt. P N Button, from the Univ. of London Contingent, Officers Training Corps (June 19).

Admiralty, 11th July.
Royal Naval Reserve]

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz.:—Basil James Ohlson. Dated 8th March, Peter Shaw. Dated 21st May, Frederick William Robinson. Dated 21st May, Thomas Edward Coombs. Dated 29th June, Charles Herbert Greame. Dated 10th July, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Henry Neville Chamberlain to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 21st May.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants:—Rowland Owen Lloyd. Dated 1st January, 1910. Arthur Edward Harbord Dated 1st April, 1910.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Edward Barrington White has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 10th July Engineer Charles Grigg Parkyn has been placed on the Retire List Dated 10th July.

Admiralty, 12th July,
[Royal Marine Forces.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick George Kappey Royal Marine Artillery retired to be Recruiting Staff Officer Royal Marines, Southamp, ton District, vice Major Frederick William Edward Eady Royal Marine Light Infantry retired, transferred to the Glasgow District vice Captain Wilfred Hugh Moore Smith, Royal Marine Light Infantry retired resigned through ill-health. Dated 13th July.

War Office, 14th July.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M Harper, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, vice Major-General J Adye, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 23rd June

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, Second Lieutenant George F A Pigot-Moodie to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th June.

15th The King's Hussars, Second Lieutenant Gordon Megaw resigns his commission. Dated 15th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major William F Tilley retires on an Indian pension. Dated 15th July.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Athel M H Forbes to be Major. Dated 1st July.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain Frederick Berkeley is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill health. Dated 4th July.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Corporal Hedley Home Davis, from The Leicestershire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th July.

The Camercians (Scottish Rifles), Captain Eric S. Girdwood is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 22nd June.

Supernumerary Captain Vthur H Wood is restored to the establishment Dated 22nd June.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Henry L, Alexander is restored to the establishment Dated 5th July.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Captain Stuart C. Taylor retires on retired pay Dated 15th July.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant John Wormald resigns his commission Dated 25th July.

Second Lieutenant Charles C Grattan Bellew to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st June.

Second Lieutenant Laton Frewen resigns his commission Dated 15th July.

The Manchester Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles E Tayleur is restored to the establish ment Dated 6th June.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Robert A Bradley is antedated to 23rd January, vice H V R Hodson seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain Roderick Laing is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 4th July.

Camel Corps School.

Lieutenant Guy J Brownlow, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W Middleton, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 11th July.

Army Chaplains Department.

The undermentioned Chaplains to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class. Dated 1st July. Reverend James T Hales. Reverend Ralph L White, M A.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Sister Miss Gertrude Emily Larner, to be Matron. Dated 19th June.

Memorandum.

Major Cyril B B White, Royal Australian Artillery Regiment, is granted the local rank of Major while employed as a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office. Dated 1st May.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—July 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C Archer, C I E, B	Major E F Rainey, 72 Punj
Lieut-Col W B Lane, I M S, B	Major E A W Stotherd, 30 Lrs
Capt C L Magnias, R E, B	Major A C M Waterfield 11 Lrs
Mr H Creais, B	Capt D C V Fitzgerald, I M S
Mr A R Godber, B	Capt E Burd, 93 Burma Inf
Mr W Bennett, B	Capt O Hoare, C I H
Mr C W Doveton, B	Capt R A Lloyd, I M S
Mr H T A Stong, B	Capt F W Richey, R G A
Mr D F Chalmers, B	Capt R C Gilchrist, Burma
Mr H V S Dillon, B	Mil Police
Mr W A Sutcliffe, B	Capt A W Howlett, I M S
Mr E A C Lister, B	Lieut H R P Dickson, 29 Lrs
Mr C R Paulin, B	Lieut F Dickens, R A
Mr W J Prince, B	Lieut J L Mowbray, R A
Mr A J Oliver, B	Lieut C H Digges, La Touche, 16 Cav
Rev W K Firminger, B	Engineer T Kerr, R I M
Major R H Elliott, I M S, M	
Mr G S Henderson, B	
Brig-Gen H O'Donnell	
Col F V Whitehill, I A	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H Watts, I M S, B, 1 mo M C	Mr J H Robertson, M Cov, 3 mo M C
Capt C C H Hogg, R E, B, 2 mo 29 days on M C	Mr J G Moore, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr H H Jenkyns, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Major A H O Spence, 39 C I H, 4 weeks
Mr G F Adams, B Cov, 7 days	Major G B M Sarel, 11 Lrs, 5 days
Mr F M Luce, B Cov, 3 days	Major H G Young, 10 Lrs, 1 mo M C
Mr C R George, B, 3 mo M C	Capt J C Russell, 9 Horse, 3 mo M C
Mr W H Cornish, B, 10 mo	Capt E C C Maunsell, I M S, 7 days
Mr J S Navarra, B, 3 mo M C	Capt E J Mollison, 125 B, 2 mo
Mr C J Sykes, B, 12 mo	Capt J Livesay, 102 Gren, 6 mo
Mr E F Baker, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut F Dickins, R A, to 10-10-11, on M C
Mr C C D'Albedyhill, B, 30 days	Lieut J B Pepice, 6 G B, 6 mo M C
Mr J Zorab, B, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H Watts, I M S, B	Lieut J S Marshall, 35 Sikhs
Mr H H Jenkyns, B Cov	Lieut M G G Campbell, R E
Mr C W Hodson, B	

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AS POLICEMEN.

A new profession is about to be opened for women. Berlin, it is said, has made the experiment of appointing thirty feminine policemen, with a view to making a substantial increase in their number should the attempt justify their faith in the capacity of their women citizens. Guardians of the law belonging to the feminine half of the community will have children as their especial charge. Not only will homes be visited, for the policeman may walk into any house at her own discretion, but schools and institutions where little people are boarded and educated will be entered and examined at will. So far no information is forthcoming as to the rate at which this new wageearner is to be paid, or whether her hours will be the same as those of the "polizeidiener," whose military discipline and hard work have earned for him the fear and respect of German communities. One piece of knowledge is to hand, viz., that the women representative of the power of the law will carry a revolver. Since German law is like that of other countries, that no one human being may slaughter any other, even in self-protection, it is hard to understand where the revolver comes in, or where and how it will be carried. Should the right to use a revolver be a concession to feminine weakness, it scarcely brings home the argument that women are just as well qualified to act as policemen as men. It might also be taken as an indication that the weaker supporter of law and order will probably receive a smaller rate of payment than the one with whom residents in any town are familiar, a state of matters to be sadly deplored, since it is but one more destructive invasion of the labour market.

GUARDIANS FOR CHILDREN.

That there are women who might prove themselves invaluable in looking after the welfare of children no one will deny. It is not, however, given to every woman to have a kindly and sympathetic heart, nor is the care of children and a regard for their welfare limited to one sex. German policemen are not less kindly, as a race, than English ones. No one who knows anything of the city life of this country would fail to give to the members of the police force the appreciation due to them for their kindly interest in, and care for, children of all ages and sizes. It is certain that the experiment of the Fatherland will be watched with deep attention, for should the German woman prove herself of special value as a guardian of the interests of the citizen of the future, there can be no possible doubt that other countries, England amongst them, will find in this State employment an outlet for the energies of scores of women. Whether those same women will be as eager to stand for appointment at the end of a season of hard work, long hours, trials, and physical endurance will be a matter of the deepest interest.

Good Cakes

—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

MISSED HIS MARK.

Poet—I wrote this poem in five minutes this morning.

Editor—If you really wrote a poem that length in five minutes, you can easily make a living by your pen.

Poet—Really.

Editor—Yes. You can get two shillings a thousand for addressing envelopes.

TOLD THE TRUTH.

The old age pension officer was questioning the old lady with a zeal worthy of a nobler salary. And now, he said, we come to the important question. Have you ever been in receipt of parish relief?

Never! answered the old lady.

Foiled, the officer turned to the last question on the list. Tell me, he snarled, have you ever been in the hands of the police.

She hung her head.

Come on! Come on! he growled. Tell the truth.

Well, she said, I don't see as it's any business of the Government, but in my young days I was a cook, and, you know, girls will be girls; but still (proudly) he was a sergeant.

HIS SAD LOSS.

Two fishermen named Jones, living near each other, had met with misfortune, the one having lost his wife and the other his boat. A lady visitor called on the one who had lost his boat, thinking it was the one who had lost his wife, and the following conversation ensued :—

Good morning, Mr. Jones. I am sorry to hear of your sad loss.

Oh, it ain't much consequence, mum, she warn't up too much.

Dear me, you don't say so!

Ay, she was a rickety old crook. When I went out with her I was always in danger of my life.

Indeed!

I offered her to my mate only last week, but he wouldn't have her; but I have had my eye on another for some time now, and——

But the lady could stand no more of the old man's innocent denunciation of the weaker sex, and hurriedly took her departure.

NOTHING WRONG WITH IT.

A tradesman who did some work for a customer a few days ago rendered the following account :—

	s.	d.
2 iron pegs	1	6
1 wooden do	0	9
	0	9

The customer sent 2-3 to settle the bill, pointing out that a mistake had been made in the account.

One-and-six was returned by the tradesman's boy, with word that if the customer read the bill he would find it all right. He read the bill two or three times, and then called on the man to point out that there must be an error. The tradesman took the bill, and, with the air of one whose chief troubles in life rose from the stupidity of others, read the account:—

Two iron pegs, one-and-six; one wouldn't do—an' it was sent back—ninepence; leaves ninepence. What's wrong with that?

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The affable Frenchman, with his polished bows and charming manners, was a brilliant success. In England, he was the pet of the ladies. In Ireland, he was fed with the choicest of frogs' legs. In Wales he was conducted proudly over the highest mountain tops.

But when he went to Scotland to learn "ze golf" he felt that his glories were fast slipping from him, and he sighed in vain for his fawning waiters and adoring dames.

Ze golf—is eet here? he asked, when he arrived at the clubhouse,

Ay, replied the dignified official, regarding him solemnly. Wha' name?

Raoul Bertrand des Oiseaux Dixhuit, replied Froggy, puffing bravely.

Eh? queried the official.

Listen. Attention! I repeat it. Raoul Bertrand des Oiseaux Dixhuit.

Mon mon, exclaimed the official in disgust, we canna bother ourselves wa' sic names here. Ye'll start i' the mornin' at nine-forty-five, to the name of Fair-rgusson!

THE JOKE THAT FAILED.

Wha's the matter, Raggers! said Smith to the man who was busy kicking himself.

Matter! echoed Raggers. Oh, only a little joke I played. Just a funny little joke.

What was it?

Well, you know Sliby? I lent him ten shillings about a year ago, and I simply couldn't get him to pay it back. Then last week I heard he had started a debt collecting agency, so I thought it would be a good joke to write asking him to collect the half a sovereign he owes me.

Well?

Now I've just had a letter from him to say that he's collected the ten shillings and his fee is a guinea?

BAD FOR THE PATIENT.

A rich old lady, living in the country, who had been ill for some time, was not quite satisfied with the attention of the local doctor, so she enquired of some friends about a well-known specialist. Having ascertained that the fee was 100 guineas, she got the consent of her doctor to send for him.

In due course he arrived, gave her a careful examination, and then went downstairs to the dining-room for lunch and consultation.

The old lady, fearing she would not get a correct report had previously sent her maid to hide herself in a recess in the dining-room and to report the conversation, which she did only too well, as follows:—

The gentlemen made an excellent lunch and talked of the weather and the latest murder. After finishing their wine, the physician said he must be off.

But how about the old girl upstairs enquired the local. You must remember she is a small income to me.

Oh, don't worry, remarked the specialist. I will not interfere. Kill her in your own way, and he departed with his fee.

AT LAST.

Oh dear, exclaimed the young lady who was being taken to a concert by a rather backward wooer; I'm sure we shall miss the opening number. We've waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine.

Hours, I should say, growled the young man.

Ours Oh, George. How nice of you to say so at last, cried the sharp-witted girl as she summoned up an appropriate blush.

GETTING HIS OWN BACK.

A stranger one morning entered a high-class hotel. Calling for a glass of whisky, he put down a shilling picked up his drink, and, after emptying his glass, he stood waiting.

The barman asked him if he had been served.

He answered "Yes," and that he was waiting for his change.

"You evidently don't know where you are, sir," the barman said. "Do you see that picture there, sir! It cost seventy-five pounds; and that one behind you, sir, cost sixty pounds. This is a first-class hotel, sir, and you want change out of a shilling and a glass of whisky!"

The stranger said he was sorry—he did not know the charges—and went out, only to enter by another door and call for a glass of champage. He drank it and put down twopence.

Here, sir," said the barman. "What's this for.?

The drink, said the stranger, "I saw and paid for the pictures in the other bar.

MARY'S REPLY,

The housemaid could neither read nor write, so she took the letter to her mistress to learn its contents.

Why, Mary, cried the lady, it's a proposal from your friend Jack. He's a nice young man, too. But how are you going to reply? Shall I write a letter for you?

Thankee kindly, mum, but I'd rather do it myself. It aint more'n once in a lifetime a gel, as a chance o' answerin' a note like that."

The mistress was puzzled to know how Mary would manage to write the reply, but made no remark, except that she would find all writing materials in the library.

Thank'ee mum, but I think I can manage wi't work-basket."

And away she went in high glee.

Presently she returned, handed her mistress a sheet of paper, and cheerily asked—

Will that do, mum?

On the blank sheet of paper Mary had stitched an ordinary dressmaker's "eye," and close below a bit of wool, signifying "I will."

THE

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OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

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General Agents
O. C, B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED,
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 27.] [BOMBAY, July 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64		1-4
Bar Silver in London ...	23 15-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24		7-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	51 7-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 1-16	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do, 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by Indian selling monsoon failure.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£31,210,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,300,000	Unchanged
Other Deposits	...£48,500,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£29,400,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,400,000	Inc. £ 400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm, Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Business poor. Buyers and Sellers apart.
Total Sales ... 15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500
Imports ... 4,000
Mid-Americans ... 7 02 + 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 70	6 54	6 24	6 16	6 11
+05	+05	+05	+05	+04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 10	6 11	6 12	6 13
+04	+05	+05	+05

New York Official noon call October 11-52 Jan. 11-47, New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-44 Jan. 11-44.
Jaffe and Sons' White Shirtings, B. 10-30 at Rs. 10 p.p.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... Nil
Receipts at ,, Last year ... 2,000
Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
Exports to Continent ... 7,000
Spot Cotton— ...13 55)—10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11-32—20 } Advanced on foreign buying and declined on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-51—22 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-4 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11-18—29
Futures month of Dec. ... 11-18—23
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 3s 3-4 + 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...3s 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Quieter.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... ...
Do. Month—Aug.
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... .
Do. Month—Aug.
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship 46 1-2 unchgd
Do. months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship 48 1-8—1-4
Do. months—Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Ports.—Havre. Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp —Sellers.
Tone—Quieter.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 71 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp —Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...64 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-16 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-2—Value. Steady.
METALS—
Copper Brazlers £ 67 3-4 + 1-4
Yellow Metal ... 6 5 unchgd
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 3-8 + 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.
WOOL OPENING REPORT.—
Offered during sale 13,000.
Vicanere first white highest 10d.
,, ,, ,, lowest 9 1-2d.
,, ordinary white highest 9 1-4d.
,, ,, ,, lowest 8d.
Candahar first white highest 9 1-2d.
,, ,, ,, lowest 9d.
,, ordinary white highest 8 3-4d.
,, ,, ,, lowest 7 1-2d.
Bicanere white highest 8 3-4d.
,, ,, lowest 7 1-4d.
Dull. Moderate business.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15-6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Still lit le doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Still quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Firm. Good demand at advanced rates
BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Nominal. Very little doing. Prices lower.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...August.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—11-9—Value.
July Oct.—1912 11-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—11 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do, do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12 8 1-4—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12 9 3-4—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 12 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [28TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Bulns.	6,43,520	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs ..	75,000	Aden	do
2 Boxes Bulns	96,000	London	International Bank
257 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
44 Bars Silver...	75,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns...	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
404 Bars Silver.	7,50,000	do	do
3 Boxes Bulns	1,58,600	do	Eastern Bank
Sovereigns ...	30,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	30	33,350
B B and C I Railway ...	39	45,576

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market continues dull and quotations are unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is very little doing. Far Eastern rates are easier.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...181 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...173 1-2
Japan ,,	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Slight fluctuations have occurred but the tone of the market is steadier and we quote at the close as under :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96 1 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	96 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	95 14 0

BULLION :—
The London market closed easier yesterday with ready Bar Silver quoted 23 15-16 and forward 24. New York was 1-4 down at 51 7-8. The local market has been steady to-day at our quotations. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 1 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 0 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	61 2 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	61 0 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	60 15 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 38·20 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s. 4d. and 11·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s, 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 3 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50·60 lakhs, and for next week 50 lakhs is again offered.

The steamer which left London on the 7th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 14th July brings £ 110,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 19,80,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 12,40,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 3,60,000
Total...			... ,, 24,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th July and comes with the mail of the 21st July brings £ 60,000 bar gold £ 160,000 silver for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 7,60,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 13,40,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 2,10,000
Total...			... ,, 23,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st July and comes with the mail of the 28th July brings £110,000 bar gold, £240,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 24,60,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 9,50,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 4,20,000
Total...			... ,, 38,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	98,59,900	.....
Other Deposits ...	18,94,900	.....
Sundries ...	.....	1,11,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	98,06,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	2,74,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	21,15,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	2,80,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	56,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	1,56,000
Sundries ...	.....	1,10,000
Cash ...	.....	5,10,000

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin-writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of West, meath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	18,343	10,217	+ 8,126
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th July	2,446,640	3,119,537	—672,897
Shipments for the week Europe ...	5,364	2,417	+ 2,947
China ...	16,831	2,421	+14,410
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	22,195	4,838	+17,357
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th July			
Europe ...	907,354	1,033,549	—123,195
China ...	914,510	96,437	— 81,927
Japan ...	595,332	823,111	—227,779
Coast Ports ...	31,453	34,712	— 3,259
Total...	1,543,649	1,987,809	—439,160
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	7,413	10,493	— 3,165
China ...	Nil	7,533	— 7,533
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 8th July 1911—11,324 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 10th June 1911—5,133 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	7	400,669	422,469
Central India... ...	144	147,455	221,712
Barsee and Nagur ...	94	116,877	288,866
Berar	110	359,464	525,814
Central Provinces ...	110	149,940	293,941
Total Comras ...	465	1,174,405	1,732,802
Dholleras	1,015	266,676	251,978
Broach	40	218,511	305,154
Compta and Dharwar.	9,637	235,973	226,853
Westerns	3,507	40,806	36,983
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	280	295,943	408,442
Bengals (Rajputana)...	822	135,375	119,303
Sind	2,346	66,713	42,371
Persian	174	2,793	3,927
American	... ..	6,522	866
Egyptian	.....	2,380	604
Other sorts	.....	538	254
Total ...	18,343	2,446,640	3,129,537

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 27th July, 1911	2,446,640
	2,696,640
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 27th July, 1911	1,548,649
	1,147,991
Afloat —	7,433
	1,140,558
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	671,646
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 28th July, 1910 ...	468,912
Difference since last week	—19,502

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
There has been a regular slump in prices in the Home markets during the past week owing to favourable crop reports from America, bull liquidation, and poor trade. New Crop futures almost touched 6d. in Liverpool, and it seems doubtful if bottom prices have yet been reached, though shorts covering and taking profits may cause a temporary reaction. Crop accounts are excellent and it is quite possible that the coming Bureau Report will show an improvement on last month's high figures of condition.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	12·00	11·32	—·68
,, Dec. ...	12·00	11·31	—·69
Spot ...	13·15	13·50	+·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	12·00	11·18	—·33
,, Dec. ...	11·97	11·13	—·70
Spot ...	14 1-4		
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug..	7·02	6·70	—·32
,, Oct.-Nov...	6·50	6·16	—·34
Spot ...	7·45	7·02	—·43

Prices for New Crop in the local market show a decline of about Rs. 10. This cannot, however, be taken as an indication of the feeling amongst local dealers, and is due to the heavy fall at Home rather than to a disposition to sell. Rates are yet too high to admit of business but the least sign of buyers coming out would be the real test for the market as it is there is nothing doing and prices are quite nominal.
The movement in ready cotton has been very small and prices are decidedly easier particularly for Sawginned, Westerns and Comptha. Exporters are doing little or nothing and mills will not pay high prices.
Weather reports are unfavourable. The absence of rain is causing great anxiety and grave fears are entertained regarding the cotton crop in India.
LATER.
The market has been easier to-day and good Broach has declined to Rs. 300. Other quotations are nominal.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 800	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		,, 809	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,, 305	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.		,, 295	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...		,, 282	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		,, 272	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 293	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 283	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 276	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 255	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·54	6·37	6·09	6·01
—16	—17	—15	—15

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·95	5·94	5·95	5·95	5·97
—15	—16	—15	—16	—16

FREIGHTS.

The following business is reported :—
ANTWERP :—Small lots relets ready done at 16s 6d cotton.
HAVRE AND DUNKIRK :—No business reported.
GENOA :—375 tons seeds ready at 13s 6d, 250 tons seeds at 14s 6d.
HAMBURG :—100 tons seeds at 15s and 100 tons seeds 15s 6d early August small lots cotton July at 18s 9d.
HULL :—2,000 tons light seeds ready at 13s 6d.
RUBATTINO LINE:—Relets done at 20s. seeds at 21s cotton.
LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES :—No business reported.
Market steady. Very little business doing for forward August-September. Sellers ideas 15s 6d, seeds. Buyers not willing to pay over 14s 6d and very little business offering at that.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
There is nothing of importance to report in this market during the week under review. The Home markets have declined both for Bombay and La Plata seeds and consequently business with Europe has been small. Up-country dealers have already bought a large quantity and their requirements seem to be full at present.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	12 6 0
September ...	,,	13 2 6

RAPESEED :—
As anticipated last week a good enquiry has been experienced during the present week and considering the small stocks a fair amount of business has been put through. Prices towards the close are firm.
We quote :—
Ready Yellow Guzerat..... ,, 8 1 0 B. T.
,, Brown Etawah..... ,, 7 4 6 ,,
POPPYSEED :—
The market has been firm with a fair business.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 10 1 0 B.T.
MOWRASEED :—
A steady market with a good enquiry.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6 12 6 B.T.
WHEAT:—
Beyond some business in Bazar amongst Marwadi merchants in Delhi wheat for August-September 1911 and April-May 1912 deliveries there is practically nothing doing. Prices of all kinds of wheat have already advanced Rs. 2 per candy and there is a general tendency to rise further. Up-country telegrams are daily pouring into Bombay addressed to agents by owners of stocks not to sell their wheat and other cereals till further orders as up-country markets have already advanced considerably on account of absence of rain.
We quote :—
Ready White Pessi 85 per cent.....Rs. 4 13 0 R.T.
White Delhi September ..... ,, 5 3 0 ,,
White Delhi April-May ..... ,, 5 10 6 ,,

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	18,343 bales
Wheat	72,600 cwts.
Linseed	36,798 ,,
Rapeseed	36,242 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,061 ,,
Poppyseed	8,084 ,,
Groundnuts...	6,121 ,,
Jastorseed	27,056 ,,
Rice	8,451 ,,
Myrabollams	2,714 ,,
Cottonseed	47,781 ,,
Mowrasseed	97,960 ,,
Gram	10,270 ,,
Joowar	2,558 ,,
Maize	1,983 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—The market is dull and prices are declining.
WHITE GOODS.—The market is extremely quiet. The continued decline in Cotton and the absence of rain have made dealers quite unwilling to operate.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues very dull and the absence of rain is causing anxiety.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Home market is quiet and the tendency in favour of buyers. The Bombay market is dull with no demand.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull. Great anxiety is felt owing to the want of rain.
DHOTIES.—The Home market is quiet. There is no business doing here and considerably anxiety is felt owing to the absence of rain.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There has been some decline again in the Home market which has affected ours and prices, owing to large supplies and slow demand from up-country, have gone down considerably. They only cover £66 6 and £55.

PETROLEUM.

Snowflake Brand ...150 °	American	Rs. 6 0 2	per case
White Rose Brand...150 °	American	,, 5 12 2	
Chester Brand ... 75 °	Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2	
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76 °	Abel A'can	,, 4 8 2	
Monkey Brand ...125 °	American	,, 4 0 2	
Tiger Brand ...125 °	American	,, 4 8 2	
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125 °		,, 3 10 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125 °		,, 3 10 0	per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125 °		,, 3 0 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125 °		,, 3 10 0	

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godowns Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

unsteady.

SHARES.

The market is dull and declining and the rates have dropped during the week almost in all cases. Absence of rain has caused anxiety. Bank of Bombay Shares during the middle part of the week jumped up to Rs. 1,805 ; but later on sellers having come out they have dropped to Rs. 1,760. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 68 ; Indian Specie Bank Shares at Rs. 51 1-4 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares after touching to Rs. 9 have improved to Rs. 9 3-4. Bank of Burmah's are steady at Rs. 135 X. D. ; Bank of Baroda Shares are steady at Rs. 66 X. D.; Eastern Bank Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 78 1-2. In Mill Companies' Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,750 ; Colaba Land to Rs. 1,145 ; Crescent's to Rs. 65 ; David's after touching to Rs. 370 have closed at Rs. 375. Emperor Edward's are quiet at Rs. 510 ; Edward Sassoon Mill Shares at Rs. 185; Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 205 ; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 245 ; Framjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,190 ; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 150 ; Khattau Makanjee Mill Shares have declined to Rs. 805 ; Kohinoor's, after touching to Rs. 620 have closed at Rs. 645; Maneckjee Petit's after toaching to Rs. 2,550 have improved to Rs. 2,580; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 72. New Great Eastern have dropped to Rs. 167 1-2; New City of Bombay to Rs. 735; Sassoon Mill Shares to Rs. 790; Standard's to Rs. 915, Swadeshi's to Rs 1,050. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's have changed hands at Rs. 237; Bombay Burma Trading Company have ruled at and about Rs.560 C D; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. Ordinary Shares have been put through at Rs. 138 and preference Shares at Rs. 173 to Rs.174. Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary Shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and Preference Shares are in demand at Rs, 285 to Rs. 287 1-2; Central India Mining Company Shares have changed hands at Rs. 28 1-4: Komp are steady at Rs.160 XD; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Shares are unchanged at Rs.825 C.D; Shivrajpur's have been put through at Rs. 17; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company Ordinary Shares at Rs.97; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary Shares have improved to Rs. 54 1-4 and deferred to Rs. 96 and preference to Rs. 166. Treacher's have improved to Rs.525. Press Shares are quiet. Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2; New Berar's at Rs.540; New Mofussil's have declined to Rs. 855. In Railway Companies' Ahmedabad-Prantej Old Shares are quiet at Rs. 647 1-2 and New at Rs. 625. Amritsar Patis' have changed hands at Rs. 129; Sind-Light Railway New Shares at Rs. 126 1-2 ; Tapti-Valley Railway Shares are steady at Rs. 500 ; Gujerat Railway Shares are unchanged at Rs. 29 ; Central Provinces Railway Shares have advanced to Rs. 33 1-2 at which rate a good lot has been put through. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—203 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 2,025 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros ; 8 bales wool, B Purshotumdas ; 4,023 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey ; 1,056 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji,
FOR GLASGOW.
Castalia s—177 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—90 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 55 bales cotton woollen cuttings, M Samji 1,904 cwts linseed, Sandy and Co ; 149 cwts colamboroots, G Sachedina and Co; 94 cwts colomboroots H M Arbi.
FOR NEW YORK.
Elleric s—3,105 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.
FOR HULL.
Othello s—7,000 cwts, cottonseed, Ralli Bros,
FOR HAMBURG.
Steenberger s—20,000 cwts mowrasseed, 6,000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros ; 520 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bro's; 275 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla]
FOR ANTWERP.
Clan Leslie s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 487 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.
FOR TRIESTE.
Friesta s—54 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2 cases brassware, S J Tellery and Co; 100 cwts turmeric, B Moorarjee and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets and drapery, E G Ficleys ; 345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros
FOR HONGKONG.
Arcadia s—20 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 54 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 116 boxes, British dollars The Chartered Bank of India and China.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Arcadia s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 81 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co , 81 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co,

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," July 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 14th July brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Hecquet, Mr W and Master
Caldecott, Mr F H
Bazalgette, Mr E
Fess, Miss
Lloyd, Mr C G
Campbell, Mr D S
Fairly, Mr R S
Stringer, Mr W
Willis, Miss G
Miller, Mrs J R
Thurley, Mr M M
Cooke, Mr G H
Sharpe's Ayah
Strowger, Capt R M
Mahomed, Dr J.
Macrae, Mr J
Mrs Snell, Mr W S
Tomlinson, Mr E W
Hon M A A Baig's Servt
Patel, Master
Abdulla, Mrs A
Miller, Mr A C
Mrs Turner, Mrs M
Four Native Officers
Four Native Soldiers
Four Native Servants
Owen, Mr W R
Khan, Mr S Z H
Rikhs' Mr S N S Native Servant
Gray, Mr W D
Keary, Mr J

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.—Saldanha, Lt.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY

Norton, Capt W H
Olphert, Mr H E
Lewis, Mr W R
Barron, General Sir E
Lady
Burton, Mr R
Mollinson, Capt J
Mitford, Capt E P
Hadow, Rev F B
LeCornu, Mr C J S
Nicoll, Mr A
Chinoy, Mr F M
Condor, Capt G
Lewis, Miss
Durbury, Capt C D
Acton, Mr H T
Gunga Ram, Mr
Paine, Mr T H
Gregory, Mr J B
Wallace, Mr C H
Middleton, Mr W A A
Lawrence, Mr A J
Dasted, Mr F D
Banks, Mr W H
Banks, Mrs
Hardwicke, Mr C B
Gill, Mr H C Mrs
Belts, Mr C C
Davar, Dr
Davar, Mr A
Giani, Mr T N
Dickson, Mr H R P
Nicoll, Mrs
Peress, Mr J
Thaddens. Mr T M
Dall, Mr A P Mrs
Macleod, Mrs N C
Sangford, Mr G O
Binning, Mr F J
Loving, Mr A
Taylor, Mr J L
Varma, Mr B S
Bhargava, Mr A P
Strangman, Mrs T J
Macleod, Hon Mr Justice N
Patel, Mr R V
Johnstone, Mr B F
Young, Mr G
Colombres, Mr Mrs 2 children 2 Infants Nurse
Marshall, Mr M
Frans, Mr J J
Tosh, Mr A
Osgood, Miss
Schnurman, Mr H N
Imram, Mr S A
Turnbull, Mr
Smallwood, Mrs
Yull, Mr D
Paterson, Major H W
Mellor, Capt A
Smallwood, Mr C
Wass, Mr J H
Pardhy, Mr A M
Gass, Mr C P

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Harris, Mr G P
Munro, Mr J A C
H H Maharajah of Bikaner
Maharaj Kumar, Shudare Singh Bahadur
Wake, Lt Col E St A
Rustomji, Mr K
Thakur Sadul Singh
Kanwar, Bhairam Singh
Thakur Bakhtowar Singh
Kanwar, Ranjit Singh
Kanwar, Baney Singh
H H Kanwar, Galel Singh
2 Native, Servants
Fenton, Mr M W
Fitzgerald, Capt E A
Millar, Mr S
Canning, Mr R G
Desai, Mr K B
Asser, Mr O
Waddington, Mr C W
Price, Mr W
Ormsby, Mr O C

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Black, Mr D M
Crocker, Mr J C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Brimey, Mr E V
Christopher, Lt L de L
Kapur, Mr S N
Wace, Lt M
Jones, Mr B F.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," July 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," will sail to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Acres, Mr A C
Bartmer, Mr W
Baxter, Mr
Boga, Mr P N
Brookes, Rev J A R
Brown, Capt H C
Burt, Mr B C
Bunting, Mr S A S
Bertram, Miss
Barr, Major H K
Garew Hunt, Capt H R
Cobham, Mr and Mrs J and two Misses
Croley, Mr F W
Cope, Mr T C
Clerke, Mr H E
Chandhuri, Mr P K A
Clarke, Mrs H O nurse and infant
Dallas, Mr and Mrs H
Donne, Mrs
Dagge, Capt P G
Edmunds, Mr
Findlay, Mr E S
Fotheringham, Mr A
Galbraith, Maj G E
Gordon, Mr W M
Greer, Mr W
Gaskin, Mrs L E P
Henderson, Mrs C
Hopkins, Miss
Henry, Mr E
Harrison, Mr R C
Jackson, Mr and Mrs E
Johnston, Mr G
Jenning's, Mr J
Keir, Mrs and Waid
Kaye, Mr L M
Lumsden, Mr O F
Lewarn, Mr Wm F E
Lloyd, Capt R B
Milne, Lt.-Col A
Messum, Mr A G
Mess, Mr W H
McWilliams, Mr
Macdonald, Mr A K
Newsome, Mr A
Peaty, Mr and Mrs E
Petit, Capt

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE FOREST FURNACE.

We have become accustomed to reading of the devastating horrors of Canadian forest fires at this season of the year, but the accounts that are coming to hand of the conflagrations in Northern Ontario seem to surpass any former disaster of the kind in their degree of tragedy. The perils of such an outbreak become more terrible as population filters into the primeval solitudes, starting its mining-camps, and building its wooden "cities," under the shadow of what may at any moment of the dry weather become a roaring bonfire. The loss of life this week has certainly run into hundreds, and thousands are left without food, shelter, or anything of their worldly possessions. The worst of these appalling episodes is that no effective safe-guard against their recurrence appears to be attainable. The cutting of isolation strips around settlements is too laborious or costly for the resources of pioneer communities, and so long as there is a single human being careless enough to let a spark of fire into the tinder-like undergrowth, there is the ever-present possibility of a whole area of country being converted into a devouring furnace. It is an aspect of the march of civilisation in which Nature has not yet found her conqueror.

THE FATE OF THE ALBANIANS.

Is the extermination of the Albanians going to be one of the achievements of Young Turkish policy, and the ironic consummation of the "new era" which evoked the plaudits of the world three years ago? That belief is spreading ominously in diplomatic spheres, and many are waiting to hear of a beginning with the massacre of the Malissori, who appear to be completely encircled by Torgut Shevket's army. After that it is expected in some quarters that a similar "eating up" of Montenegro and of the Christian races in Macedonia would be the means chosen for the complete "Turcification" of the Porte's European possessions. The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" urges that "a strong, clear word from England" might save the situation, which otherwise is likely to drift without interference to its dire catastrophe. The nearest neighbours of Turkey will not intervene, it is held, lest they should compromise their own delicately balanced interests. Unfortunately, there is little reason to suppose that British expostulations would carry much weight with an Ottoman Government that knows they would have no physical backing. The question of the day is whether England can find a "strong, clear word" even for another situation in which her own interests stand much in need of such explicitness.

THE BOWL AND THE BLUNDERBUSS.

The Political Notes in the "Times" record the impression in Opposition circles that the situation over the Parliament Bill is "hardening." It has always been certain that the exponents of "softening" were in a minority in the party at large, and all but the acute victims of suicidal mania must understand that a Chamber which once "drank the hemlock" would place itself irretrievably beyond the sphere of terrestrial usefulness. It is one of the peculiarities of hemlock that those who have once patronised it become consistent abstainers from other beverages. The solid facts of the situation are convincing even Radicals that it is the Government and not the Opposition who have everything to fear from the arrival of the Five Hundred. The Chief Ministerial Whip has got the men (and possibly the money too, in some cases), but it is a different matter to get their votes when once they have been "created." The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News" remarks that "the abstention of the Liberal Peers—or most of them—is a definite aggravation of the struggle," and confesses, with a sigh, that "the influences of the House are notorious." But the Government have elected for the use of this blunderbuss, and they must take the risks of its bursting. The Peers are not going to take "hemlock" in order to save the feelings and convenience of their would-be destroyers.

CLASSIC CRICKET MATCHES.

The classic battle between the Gentlemen and the Players began on Thursday at the Oval. It is some years since both sides were so strongly represented at Kennington; and with two such fine elevens selected and splendid weather prevailing, there should be an attendance up to the level of the greatest days of the match. And, as that most attractive of all school games, Eton and Harrow, will also be in swing at Lord's to-day and on Saturday, the King of Games promises to figure very largely indeed among the interests of the second half of the week. The Oxford and Cambridge match, which concluded on Wednesday, with a fairly emphatic victory for the Dark Blues, was a good game, if not precisely a great one. Following up his success of last year, and assisted, apparently, by an attack of "nerves" on the part of some of the Cambridge batsmen, Mr. Lee Couteur won the match by his bowling in Cambridge's second innings. On the whole, however, the result of the game was in accordance with expectation. Considering the beautiful weather, the attendance was far smaller than any one can have expected. Whether it was the result of a reaction after the Coronation festivities will be seen. One rather fancies however, that the University match has of late years—and only temporarily, one hopes—lost some of its former attractiveness, while the Eton and Harrow contest has undoubtedly gained in favour, not only from the fashionable point of view, but also as a thoroughly good and keen sporting fixture.

MORE CRUISERS.

A useful discussion on the Navy shipbuilding programme in the Commons on Tuesday evening was distinguished by the prominence given by most speakers to the cruiser question. One knows that Lord Charles Beresford has made large demands in this direction any time these five years past, and since he commenced his campaign against the Admiralty the Declaration of London has appeared in the offing, the first visible justification of the noble lord's line of argument. As Mr. Robert Yerburgh points out also, we have 54,000 miles of trade routes to protect, over which fourteen hundred millions worth of property passes every year—a colossal responsibility. Unquestionably, the problem of the defence of our trade routes is intensified by possible results of the adoption of the Declaration, and point is, therefore, given to the complaints of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lee, and Lord Charles Beresford that cognisance has not been taken in the new ship building programme of the elementary necessities of the position. Dr. Macnamara, in an able and adroit defence of the First Lord's policy, tried to show that the provision made is ample, in view of the state of the cruiser fleets of our rivals; but comparisons are difficult. Also, it is idle to avoid the fact that the Declaration of London will release potential enemies from the embargo put upon privateering, and piratical raids on our commerce would be encouraged in every quarter of the globe. That alone is the fullest justification for a substantial increase in our cruiser fleet.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.

The Senators and Deputies from overseas may very well share congratulations with their kindly hosts on the stay which has been arranged for them by the joint hospitality of Lords and Commons. They are presently to assist at one of the solemnest and most impressive functions in history, and to help thereafter in reviewing a large proportion of the greatest of all fleets. But one doubts whether anything in their visit will more come home to their business and bosoms than the lunch in Westminster Hall, where the company, the site, and the eloquence of the chairman combined to make the occasion memorable. For, next to the Throne itself, in order of antiquity, comes the Mother of Parliaments, and in Lord Rosebery that ancient dame may be said to have found a worthy mouthpiece in a favourite son. The truce which the gathering afforded stood out in vivid antithesis against the constitutional turmoil that is prevailing, and across the gulf played the light and lambent influences of the chairman's wit. Though there is no Parliament so remote from Westminster that it is not vitally concerned in the present struggle, it must have been the difficulty of playing the "fashionable host" at an anxious time that prompted Lord Rosebery to a homely figure of speech which is likely to enter into the proverbial terminology of politics. Let us confide, as Mr. Emmott recommended, in "the practical sagacity of the people of these islands" for it is this sane and steady residuum—the higher middle class of politics—that must save the situation in the long run, and justify the sanguine view that Lord Rosebery put into his peration.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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Perfume of the Japanese Lotus
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SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE
GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian TOWNS, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)
Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:—

Mrs. H. G. VERLEUX, 53, Ripon St. Calcutta.
Mr. MG. SAN U, Head Master, A. B. M. School Zizon, Burma, India.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT PERMANENTLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit an Error to give it a trial to test its value.

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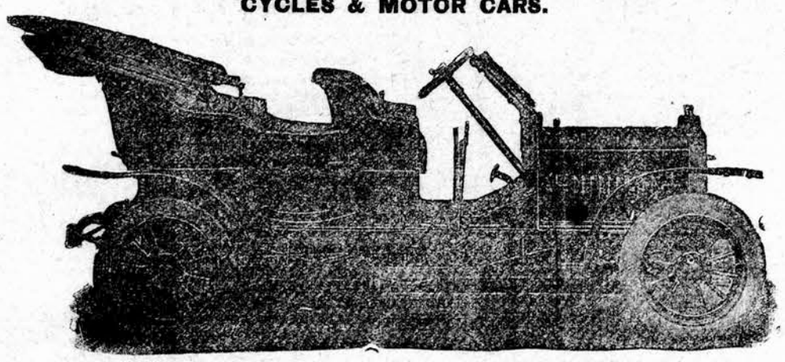

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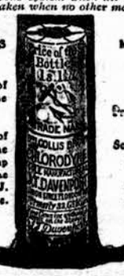

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